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REFORM AND ITS PROSPECTS.

OUR contemporaries seem all to be agreed, whether they like the prospect or no, that the Reform Bill will not be passed during the present Session. The Scotch and Irish ones were sentenced early in the week, and that for England and Wales is, perhaps, doomed at the moment this Number appears. The fact is too important and significant not to demand a special discussion in these columns.

It would, indeed, have appeared an astonishing prediction, thirty years ago, that a Reform Bill would die a natural death before the generation was out. Yet the present bill, if it dies, certainly dies of sheer decay—of want of the bracing atmosphere of popularity, and not by violence. There is, indeed, no downright opposition to Reform, as a principle, anywhere. Croker, and Wetherell, and those men boldly argued that the Constitution, for practical purposes, was perfect; and that it was even better to bear with its evils, if any, than risk a change. But this ground is abandoned, and that by men, among others, who are far from thinking that the Toryism of Croker's party had nothing good in it. It is abandoned, not only as virtually untenable in face of the public opinion of the day, but as contradictory to the old Constitution itself, which its propounders so professed to revere. The old rulers of England at no time intended that the House of Commons should be dominated by any clique which could command a majority of corrupt boroughs. They really wished that the trade, and commerce, and opinion of the country should be represented according to the importance of different places. They called to Parliament the representatives of their Manchesters and Birminghams, and were not to blame if social changes altered the whole machinery of their system. What Croker defended, then, was not the policy of an Edward I. or an Edward III., but the policy of the eighteenth century, when a few great families strove with the house of Hanover and each other for the possession of power. That policy has been made permanently impossible by the commercial development of England and the influence of its press. Every town now getting great enough to return a member is sure to achieve one. Every

class strengthening in means and knowledge is safe to attain the suffrage before long, just as an individual prospering gets into a better house. Nobody denies that if there had been a general enthusiasm for Lord John's bill it would have been passed before this. And nobody, even among the enemies of that bill, pretends that the existing state of the suffrage is perfect.

Why, then, are we come to this, that the bill is probably defunct (of course we mean as far as the year is concerned) by this time? There are, we think, general and special reasons

sistence long before they are smitten with political ambition. In a busy country, especially one where there is a certain fund of ponderous quietude in the national character, it is not easy to get up excitement about an abstraction. An Englishman is too individual to be readily moved about the "wrongs" of his class or order; and he feels that he, the unit, has more pressing claims on him than that of the thousands with whom he is lumped in a statistical return to a share of political power. If a very energetic individual, meanwhile, he rises by his exertions

into the voting class, and then for him the Reform question (if it ever disturbed him) is answered. A man must know little of human nature who does not see that a temperament of this kind adds much to a nation's chances happiness, even at the risk of drawing on them the reproach of sluggishness from more volatile peoples.

The more immediate causes of the "apathy" under discussion, as far as the classes to whom intellectual activity is more natural than to the day-labourer are concerned, we incline to think to be these: The influence of foreign politics; the comparatively small effect of the first Reform Bill in some ways; and the increase and diversity of intellectual amusement nowadays. The fact that 1848 ended in a Bonapartist Empire in France, and that Europe has been kept by increasing armaments in a perpetual simmer of excitement lately, is one reason why many men cannot get up a real vivid interest in the Reform question. The thought that a European war is possible, and the spectacle of Italy trying to be free, make discussions for giving votes to men who already enjoy the essentials of liberty very wearisome. Then, the reading and talking men of the middle classes ask themselves what great change in the con-



SUMMER.—(FROM A PICTURE BY E. HARTMANN.)—SEE PAGE 363.

stitution of Parliament a wider representation will make? Thirty years have passed since the first change, and here we are still living under Palmerston and Russell; and really, whatever they may be, compared with Hampden and Sidney, they are not surpassed by the kind of men sent by Southwark or Bradford. Mill and Carlyle (such men add) are no Crokerians, yet they do not pronounce the Reform Bill a success from this point of view. Again, the general and

for the "apathy" of which some politicians so bitterly complain. A great deal of wind has been taken out of the sails of political reformers by social ones during the last twenty years. The deprivation of a vote is not felt as a practical grievance, as the oppression of a man's creed, or the overtaxing him, is. The lower middle classes—especially the shopkeepers—are in no hurry to enfranchise those just below them; while these, in their turn, generally look to improving their means of sub-

widening taste for all kinds of intellectual activity draws away a great deal of the interest which politics should excite to other fields. Literature in a score of forms—natural history, music, botany—are studied, we do not say more profoundly, but more generally than they used to be. Thus, politics are apt to fall into the hands of bores, and to suffer in general repute from their contact. There are not many people who will go and hear a demagogue when they might be at home reading Kingsley and Thackeray, or perhaps even partaking of that revival of a taste for athletic amusements which, by the way, ought not to be passed over in this enumeration. In short, there is reason to fear, or to hope (according as one is inclined), that there will be no general agitation of a political kind till some grievance—some real, pinching grievance felt in private life—again awakens it.

The special causes of the ill luck of the bill in the House of Commons itself are more generally understood than the above. The universal existence of private crochets, by making every man a reformer of his own particular pattern, has been one mighty obstacle. The bill has been talked to death—a fate which Horace told the bore who seized him in the "Sacred Way" had been prophesied for himself:—

Garrulus hunc consumet . . .

To this we must add, perhaps, as an agent of destiny—the natural wish of honourable members to avoid a too early renewal of the costs and dangers of a general election.

But, after all, the postponement of the Reform Bill, if its ruin is really certain, as we assume, is more easily explained than excused. We have said all along that after so many pledges, and so much talk, a Reform Bill ought to pass this Session; and we cannot but see that the House of Commons will gain nothing in public estimation by its conduct in the affair. Its plea that the country did not press the measure strongly enough upon it is a kind of abnegation of its initiative, and is tantamount to a direct premium on agitation. If Reform was not wanted, why has the House so often taken steps towards Reform; and, if it is not disposed to act in the cause while the nation is quiet, does it want the nation to make a disturbance on purpose? A more plausible plea is the difficulty of the portentous Budget and the pressure of other matter; but Government knew what the character of the Budget was likely to be long before the Session opened, and such business as the Bankruptcy Bill is of a kind that has been brought forward over and over again. The House, in fact, is presenting the curious spectacle of a collection of parties all pledged to Reform, all partially favourable to this measure even, all afraid to take their stand on the refusal of all Reform whatever, and all willing enough to see the latest bill thrown by while anxious to put the responsibility of the evasion on the shoulders of their rivals. This state of things may be harmless for the present, but the remembrance of it will do more harm than good by and by.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The interview between the Imperial couple of France and the Dowager Empress of Russia has at last come off, though nothing further can be said about it than that it took place at Lyons, on Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning, and that immediately after it both parties left—the Russian Empress for Geneva, the French Emperor for Paris.

The health of Prince Jerome is improving.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris for Fontainebleau on Wednesday.

ITALY.

The Commendatore Martino, the Neapolitan Minister at the Court of the Holy See, has left Rome for Naples, having been summoned thither by the King. The Ambassador, before taking his departure, had a long conference with the Pope.

The inhabitants of Rome have been much agitated by the news from Sicily.

The Pope is said to have expressed his opinion that the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had resolved upon the execution of the programme contained in the pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congrès."

Colonel Pimodan, General Lamoricière's lieutenant, has established a military cordon on the Tuscan frontier, in the direction of Toscana, against the menacing invasion of a column of 800 volunteers. A letter from Genoa says that Felix Orsini's brother, reported killed in Zambianchi's foray at Lake Bolsena, is alive there; Zambianchi had been arrested, and sent handcuffed to Turin.

AUSTRIA.

The new Council of the Empire held its first sitting on the 31st ult., under the presidency of the Archduke Rainer, who made a speech expressing the desire of the Emperor to place "on a firm basis the internal welfare and external power of Austria by the adequate development of her rich resources, material as well as intellectual, and by such improvements in the law and the administration as are in harmony with the enlightened character of this age." When the Archduke had concluded Count Apponyi rose to explain his views as to the position he held in the Council. He said:—

I believe the enlarged Council of the Empire is an institution to which I may well give my support, under the exceptional circumstances in which Hungary at present is placed; and this especially as, by our participation in this assembly, we find ourselves furnished with the only possible means of advocating the urgent desires and claims of our country. While executing this task we shall, I have no doubt, be able to persuade the assembly that there is nothing in the legitimate claims of Hungary that would interfere with the prosperity of the monarchy, the connection of its component parts, or the welfare of the other hereditary dominions. The claims of Hungary, if attended to, will be productive of the greatest benefit on all sides, and must necessarily secure the stability of the monarchy.

In this supposition I confidently enter upon my avocations in this Council, and, without resigning any principle of right and law, declare it to be my duty to adhere to the historical rights of Hungary. It is, therefore, evident that neither by my participation in this Council, nor by my acceptance of a seat in it for life, do I resign the right of sitting in a future Legislature of Hungary. This is the interpretation which I put upon the gracious condescension of His Majesty in making me a Councillor of the Empire, and upon my behaviour in taking the seat thus offered to me.

The other Hungarian members signified their entire assent to all Count Apponyi had said. Indeed, we hear that the publication of this preliminary manifesto was the condition on which they consented to enter the Council.

Next day the Emperor received the Councillors in special audience, and made them an address, in which he said he hoped to find in them men who would faithfully and sincerely co-operate with him in his endeavour equally to promote the welfare of all the peoples of Austria. "I guarantee," said he, "to all the races and countries of my empire the same protection. With equal rights and equal obligations, I wish them to be united in a feeling of brotherly harmony into one powerful whole."

GERMANY.

It is reported that a meeting of German Princes is shortly to take place at Baden for making up the dangerous differences existing between Prussia and the middle States of Germany. One of the Sovereigns of these middle States, he of Hanover, has in the meantime ventured upon an act which shows little inclination to a conciliatory policy, for he has conferred the dignity of Count on his Minister, Von Borries, who a short time ago exasperated the public feeling of

Germany by threatening them with foreign alliances, should Prussia persist in her attempts to curb the middle States.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette du Nord* says that the emancipation of the serfs, which has existed in principle since the promulgation of the ukase of the Emperor Alexander II., will soon be an established fact from one extremity of Russia to the other, as all the principal measures proposed on this subject have been adopted by the deputies of the nobility; and the general enfranchisement of the peasants may, in consequence, be expected to take place during the ensuing autumn.

The following are the bases on which the emancipation will be effected:—Immediate grant of personal liberty to the peasants, which has become all the more indispensable that both they and their masters consider it to exist *de facto* ever since the promulgation of the ukase providing the general principles of the emancipation. The official proclamation of the personal liberty of the peasants allows, however, a transition state of two years, after which the emancipation shall be complete. During the said two years the landowner will have the faculty of treating with the peasants for the sale of the fee-simple of the lands they occupy, or letting it to them on lease for a term not less than six years. In case the landowner should not be able to come to any such arrangement before the expiry of the two years the Government will intervene to give the peasants a quantity of land proportioned to their means. Finally, as soon as the serf has thus obtained his right of citizenship, his former master has no longer the least claim upon him.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Grand Vizier having left for Roumelia on account of the inquiry which has been instituted in that province relative to the complaints of the Christian inhabitants, Aali Pacha has been appointed to replace him during his absence. Muehtar Pacha, Minister of the Civil List, has been appointed Minister of Finance, replacing Hassib Pacha. Cheikh Pacha, hitherto Minister without a portfolio, replaces Muehtar Pacha.

A report is current that disturbances have taken place at Lebanon, and that the Pacha of Beyrout has not sufficient troops to re-establish order.

AMERICA.

The Republicans, instead of nominating for the Presidency Mr. Seward, the distinguished leader of their party, have named a gentleman who is likely to receive as large a measure of support within the party as any who could have been brought forward, without exciting so much opposition. This is Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, who has never been a particular object of attack by the Democrats, and who enjoys great personal popularity. Douglas is likely to be the Democratic candidate.

The Japanese had been engaged in receiving members of Congress and their wives, in accordance with previous arrangement. The Ambassadors had also dined with the President.

INDIA.

MR. WILSON'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, writing on May 3, says that, prior to the publication of Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the rulers of the North-West Provinces and Oude, "had reported to Government that the natives in their respective satrapies were prepared to accept Mr. Wilson's measure. Their reports subsequent to the publication have been by no means so satisfactory. While even now they apprehend no real difficulty, they have ascertained that the language used by Sir C. Trevelyan has unsettled the minds of many who were previously resigned. It has produced a strong impression on the natives generally that they may yet escape taxation altogether. They cannot believe that Sir Charles would have dared not only to write but to publish his dissent from Mr. Wilson's measures unless he had been sure of strong support from the English Ministry. They welcome the idea that the home Government is divided in its Indian policy; that, if a portion of the Ministry is prepared to support Mr. Wilson, another and a stronger section will back up the Governor of Madras. These hopes are sustained by the language used by the Madras press. I might also add that they are confirmed likewise by the language and bearing of the author of the mischief; for Sir Charles loses no opportunity of boasting the great feat he has accomplished in preventing the success of the new measures. In public and in private he never ceases to congratulate himself upon this manoeuvre, and he considers himself on that account especially entitled to the gratitude of the country. This confident bearing tends more than anything else to fan the hopes of the disaffected, and to induce a belief among the entire community that they may yet escape a sacrifice to which they had previously schooled themselves to submit. It is not easy to see how the collections could be made in the Madras Presidency, while from other parts of India every eye would be turned thither to watch the least sign of the convulsion which had been foretold by its ruler. On the other hand, I am confident—and my opinion is shared by every thinking man in Calcutta—that a prompt and hearty support of Mr. Wilson, evinced in a manner likely to strike the imagination, would silence every murmur, and cause his bill to be accepted without hesitation."

THE INDIGO RIOTS.

The accounts from the indigo districts are by no means so favourable as the last. On more than one occasion the ryots have assaulted the civil power, and it is a significant fact that they have shown a bad feeling not so much against the mere indigo-planter as against the Europeans generally. It has been remarked, too, that in those districts nearer the metropolis the ryots have acted upon a policy hitherto unknown. Although in many cases they have professed themselves satisfied with the decision of the magistrate, that functionary has no sooner turned his back than a deputation from the ryots has proceeded to Calcutta to take orders on the subject of his communication from a native junta, which has constituted itself in permanence. This junta, which is composed of wealthy Bengalese or their agents, desires nothing less than the expulsion of the indigo-planter from Lower Bengal. Nevertheless, order has been preserved in districts which possessed a magistrate of firm and decided character, but in others which have not been so fortunate—and there are more than one of these—disorder still reigns rampant. To such an extent has this proceeded that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has determined no longer to delay the appointment of a committee which shall possess full powers to sift the question.

UNEASINESS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

There has been a trifling uneasiness in the North-west, in consequence of rumours regarding a contemplated movement among a portion of the native troops, and the bazaar has been inundated with accounts of fabulous slaughters. The fact is, that the European garrisons in the several stations have been kept on the alert; in Agra the drawbridges have been raised at night, and other precautions have been taken. It is the season for prophesying, and there have not been wanting fakirs and other holy men to foretell our speedy expulsion. The authorities, therefore, have deemed it right to show that they were not in the condition of careless security in which they were surprised in 1857.

The following is extracted from an "up-country" paper:— "A proceeding something similar to the circulation of the mysterious chapatties from village to village, though less extensive, has been discovered to have taken place in this (Delhi) and the neighbouring districts. It seems that a gharr or earthen pot was sent round from village to village in which all or one of the community were to drop something, a stone or a piece of money, and then pass it on. It has been traced to the neighbourhood of Jhansee; but where it originated, or when, or what its object is at present, is we believe involved in mystery.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The ultimatum dispatched to Peking by Mr. Bruce, after recapitulating the events which led to the treachery of the Chinese at Taku, ran as follows:—

Her Britannic Majesty's Government, after mature deliberation, have decided that whether the Emperor of China was cognisant of this act of

hostility, or whether it was directed by his officers, it is an outrage for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible. Her Britannic Majesty's Government require, therefore, an immediate and unconditional acceptance of the following terms:—

1. That an ample and satisfactory apology be made for the act of the troops who fired on the ships of her Britannic Majesty from the forts of Taku in June last, and that all guns and material, as well as the ships abandoned on that occasion, be restored.

2. That the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin be exchanged without delay at Peking. That when the Minister of her Britannic Majesty proceeds to Peking for that purpose, he be permitted to proceed up the river by Taku to the city of Tien-Tsin in a British vessel; and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of himself and of his suite with due honour from that city to Peking.

3. That full effect be given to the provisions of the said treaties, including a satisfactory arrangement to be made for the prompt payment of the indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, as stipulated in the treaty, for losses and military expenses entailed on the British Government by the misconduct of the Canton authorities.

The undersigned is further directed to state that, in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct the passage of the undersigned to Peking, the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners in October, 1858, with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, is at an end, and that it rests henceforward exclusively with her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the terms of article 2 of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, to decide whether or not she shall instruct her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

The undersigned has further to observe, that the outrage at the Peiho has compelled her Majesty's Government to increase her forces in China at a considerable cost, and the contribution that may be required from the Chinese Government towards defraying this expense will be greater or less, according to the promptitude with which the demands above made are satisfied in full by the Imperial Government.

The undersigned has only to add that, unless he receives within a period of thirty days from the date of this communication a reply conveying the unqualified assent of his Majesty the Emperor of China to these demands, the British naval and military authorities will proceed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable for the purpose of compelling the Emperor of China to observe the engagements contracted for him by his Plenipotentiaries at Tien-Tsin, and approved by his Imperial edict of July, 1858.

The answer of the Chinese Government was forwarded from the Great Council to Ho, Imperial Commissioner at Shanghai, on the 9th of April. It is a controversial document, giving a thoroughly Chinese colour to the events of last summer, and refusing the demands of Mr. Bruce with an air of sarcastic solemnity. Thus:—

(Then the demand for) indemnity under different heads, and for the restitution of guns, arms, and vessels, is yet more against decorum. The war expenses of China have been enormous. The cost of defending the coast from Kwang-Tung and Fuh-Kien up to Tien-Tsin, from first to last, has not been short of several millions of money. Were she to demand repayment of England, England would find that her expenses do not amount to the half of those of China. As to restoring ships and guns, the year before last England destroyed the forts at Taku, and obtained possession of a number of guns belonging to China. Ought she not, then, on her part, to be considering how to make these good? But, besides this, half the British ships and guns (demanded) were sunk in the sea; they are not in the possession of China at all. The question may be dropped, therefore, by both parties alike. The despatch written on this occasion (by the British Minister) is, in much of its language, too insubordinate and extravagant (for the Council) to discuss its proposition more than superficially (lit., to go deep into argument). For the future he must not be so wanting in decorum.

Some commercial houses of Marseilles are said to have received fresh news by a supplementary mail from Hong-Kong, to the 25th of April, according to which it was rumoured that the Plenipotentiaries had remitted a second ultimatum, modified in its stipulations, to which they were going to await the answer of the Chinese Court.

Very unpleasant news has reached us from Japan, but details are not yet known. A serious conflict had taken place at Jeddo between the followers of one of the great Princes and those of the Regent, the latter having been attacked and several of them slain by the former. The Regent himself was stabbed, but whether fatally or not was not known. Foreigners were in much alarm, and with good reason, although the Governor of Jeddo was adopting precautions for their safety; for the insurgent chief is very powerful, and bitterly opposed to the concessions in favour of foreigners granted by the late treaty.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT UPON THE SLAVE TRADE.

A MESSAGE from the President on the subject of the slave trade is published in the New York papers.

The message calls the attention of Congress to the capture of the slaver *Wildfire*, with 507 negroes, by Captain Cragin, of the steamer *Mohawk*, on the 26th of April. The negroes were carried to Key West, Florida, on the 30th of April, and delivered to the custody of the marshal for the southern district of Florida. The question arises, what shall be done with the negroes?

He refers to the action in the case of the negroes from the *Echo*, and regrets to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to them, the expenditure would be large, without a violation of the laws of humanity.

The expenditure on this scale, for the Africans captured on board the *Wildfire*, will not be less than 100,000 dollars, and may considerably exceed this sum. It will not be sufficient for Congress to limit the amount to be appropriated to the case of the *Wildfire*, as probably, judging from the increased activity of the slave trade, and the vigilance of our cruisers, several similar captures may be made before the end of the year. An appropriation ought, therefore, to be granted large enough to cover these contingencies. The period, he says, has arrived when it is indispensable to provide by some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. He suggests Congress may authorise him to enter into a general arrangement with the Colonisation Society, binding them to receive on the coast of Africa, from an agent there, all the captured Africans who may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period on such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards those unfortunates with a just economy. It would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid the expense of the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that, in all cases where practicable, the captor shall carry the negroes directly to Africa and deliver them to the American agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication. The capturing officer, in case of bringing the prize to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more ports, to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports cheap but permanent accommodation might be provided for the negroes until they could be sent away without incurring the expense of erecting such accommodations at every port where the captor may think it expedient to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West, and, according to an estimate presented by the marshal of the southern district of Florida, the cost of temporary quarters will be 2500 dols. The aggregate expense for a single month may be 12,000 dols. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will prevail at Key West, and hence the marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done, in any event, as soon as practicable. For these reasons the President earnestly recommends the subject to the immediate attention of Congress. He says, in conclusion, that it is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to spend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave trade, when the only portions of the civilised world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB.—The committee of this club have taken the mansion known as "Crockford's" and the adjoining house, vacated by the Guards' Club. All officers in the volunteer service, &c., whether followers of commercial pursuits or otherwise, are eligible for the ballot; and all non-commissioned officers and privates not in trade equally so. The annual payment of six guineas for town and three guineas for country members does not entail any entrance-fee or any other liability whatever.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

A JOURNAL of the operations of Garibaldi's force, purporting to be official, and imputed to the often-slain hero Nino Bixio, enables us to describe with more correctness the course of events that led the Sicilians and their potent auxiliaries into Palermo. The expedition from Genoa landed on the 11th of May. Garibaldi arrived at Gran-Pancardo, near Salemi, on the 12th, having marched from Marsala on the morning of that day. His object was to join the native insurgents lurking in the valleys of the central chain of Sicilian hills. Ever since the insurrection began the Royal troops were powerless beyond a very limited range from Palermo, and numerous isolated bands were masters of the country, holding the defiles, and resting securely in the recesses of the mountains. The intelligence of Garibaldi's proximate arrival, conveyed by enterprising and audacious Sicilian refugees, of whom Rosolino Pilo, Count of Capace, was one, had kept them on the alert, and his landing at Marsala on the 11th was the signal for the concentration of these bands at a point previously agreed upon, Salemi. Here the partisan chief arrived on the 13th, and here he was joined by upwards of 2000 men, coming from Corleone and the surrounding country, a reinforcement that increased his disposable force to 4000 men. In the meantime the Count of Capace had traversed the hills to the westward, and, reaching his own country, had revived the insurrection in and around Carini, the town being stormed and sacked by a detachment from Palermo early in the insurrection.

Two days were allowed for the organisation of the force, and on the 15th the Garibaldini, as they are called, advanced on Calatafimi. General Lanza had sent out Marshal Landi, with a column of 3500 men, and four guns, to occupy Calatafimi, a place commanding the only practicable road over the hills to the great route to Palermo. Garibaldi came up with the enemy on the 15th, in front of the village of Vita, where the country lies open, and heath and underwood afford some cover. The Royal troops occupied the hills above the heath, and their guns swept the intervening space. Garibaldi attacked two columns, and without artillery, covering his front with skirmishers detached from the hunters of the Alps. The battle was short and sharp. The onset of the Garibaldini, though gallantly met, could not be resisted. Some of the Neapolitan troops abided the shock of the charge, but were beaten down, and when the insurgents had captured one of the guns in a gallant charge, their morale was shaken, and Landi, losing heart, fell back, as he states himself, upon Calatafimi. Garibaldi appears to have got up his four guns towards the end of the fight, and this probably augmented the disposition of the enemy to give way. According to the journal of operations the insurgents lost eighteen killed and 128 wounded. The mountain ridge was thus won, but Landi not failed in courage it is probable that he might have still defended Calatafimi itself, and thus have given time for reinforcements to reach him from Palermo. But the blow struck at Monte Pianto Romano evidently created great discouragement in the mind of Landi. He may also have heard that bands were gathering on his line of communication, and he may have hoped to anticipate them by a speedy retreat—a hope in which he was deceived. On the 16th he quitted Calatafimi, and, falling back through Partenico and Borghetto, suffered great losses from the flank attacks of mountain guerrillas, who poured down upon him and drove his force into Palermo, wasted and half destroyed.

Garibaldi did not move with the main body until the 17th, when he continued to march along the main road, opened to him by the daring action before Calatafimi, reached Alcamo the same day without fighting, and met with the same good fortune on the 18th, when he passed through Partenico, on the road to Palermo. The weather must have up to this period been fine, for the journal now tells us that rain fell incessantly on the 19th, and that the dragged heroes rested *en bivouac*, sheltering themselves as they best could.

The insurgents had been marching along the western slopes of the chain of rugged mountains which intersect the island from Cape Zaffarana on the north to Cape Granitola on the south. They had been allowed to pass defiles which it would have been easy to hold, and they had now approached the point where the hills fall towards Palermo. Their force had been constantly augmented by the junction of bodies of men from the interior, but they were still not able to fight a pitched battle with a well-disciplined army, at least 20,000 strong, posted on the strong ground about Monreale. The problem was how to obtain possession of Palermo. Here Garibaldi's fertility in resources stood him in good stead. His object was to make a show of fighting, yet to avoid combats, and to distract and dislocate the hostile force while he manoeuvred by his right through mountain paths towards Bagaria and Misilmeri on the south-eastern side of Palermo. He aimed at drawing the troops from Monreale and Palermo, and for this purpose marched from place to place among the hills, the sturdy volunteers dragging the cannon over rugged paths, and enduring rain and hunger with admirable fortitude. No doubt, besides disturbing the mind of General Lanza, and causing him to scatter his men, he produced another effect, and by showing large bodies in different places led the General to believe his force was greater than it was. Four days were occupied in these manoeuvres, and on the 24th of May they were crowned with some success. On the 26th the insurgents were quartered at Misilmeri, preparing for a spring upon Palermo. Garibaldi had abandoned all direct communication with Marsala, and had no alternative but death or victory.

Here the journalist ceases. It is most probable that, during the period occupied in deluding the Royal troops by marches and counter-marches, bodies of the insurgents on the west of Monreale had found ample employment for the enemy on that side, for we have heard of a combat at San Martino, and that Rosolino Pilo before his death had raised Carini and the country on the coast between the Gulf of Castellamare and the Bay of Palermo.

The capture of Palermo on the 27th is thus described in the *Morning Star*—

Palermo is divided into four main parts by two large streets intersecting each other in the form of a cross, and leading to the four principal gates. To the south-west is the sea and Porta Felice; to the north-east is Monreale and Porta Nuovo; to the north-west is La Favorita and Porta Maqueda; to the south-east the road to Messina and Porta Termini. The street which leads straight from the Porta Nuovo to the Porta Felice—that is to say, to the sea—is called the street of Toledo, and in its lowest part, near the sea, the Cassaro. Outside the Porta Nuovo a suburban avenue stretches far into the north-east, adorned on both sides with magnificent villas belonging to the Palermitan nobility, but now nothing but a long line of ruins, stripped of everything, and finally burnt down by the King's soldiers. Outside this gate is also part of the old walls of Palermo, which is still left standing, to be met with, as well as the Palace of the Duke of Aumale, the Swiss barracks, and, on the left-hand side, the immense square of barracks which is called Quattroventi. This entire suburb is called "La Paperta."

In this suburb it was that General Lanza had concentrated about 15,000 men, protected by the two barracks, by the ruins of the old walls, by the Royal Palace and the battery which had been planted near the Porta Nuovo, besides by trenches and advanced redoubts erected on the main road to Monreale, as well as by other works right and left of this road, on all of which cannon had been planted. From two to three thousand men had besides been distributed between the Royal Palace and the cathedral, inside the Porta Nuova; 500 occupied the convent of the Jesuits, in the Toledo-street; 2000 were encamped on the Marine Parade, close to the Porta Felice and the Cassaro; others were at the Custom House, at Castellamare, at the Revenue Office, at the Palace Pretorio, and at the hotel of the "commandant du place," the Quattrocenti—that is to say, at the crossing-point of the two large streets which cut Palermo into four quarters—the force amounting altogether to rather more than 25,000 men. Thus far about the stage and one part of the actors: now for the other part and the drama.

At about half-past three o'clock in the morning on Sunday, the 27th of May, the Royal troops were all up and under arms. A strong detachment of lancers, sent out to reconnoitre in the direction of Misilmeri, and a detachment of dragoons, sent out likewise to reconnoitre in the direction of Monreale, had returned, to sound the alarm, having been received with discharges of musketry by advanced posts of the insurgents. At half-past three, indeed, the first dawn just rising on the horizon, the foremost sentries of the Neapolitan army gave the signal of the enemy's advance. Garibaldi had divided his forces into three columns. He himself commanded that of the centre, which followed the main road; Baron Stocco, though wounded at Calatafimi, commanded the left wing; and Sirtori or

La Masa the right. Others say that Bixio, and not Stocco, was at the head of the left wing. Their insignificant artillery was masked by the central column. The distance between each column and the other was about a gunshot. The Royalists, who expected them, received them by a terrible fire of artillery; the insurgents then fell into quick step, without firing a single shot. General Colonna now issued from the barracks (Quattroventi) at the head of a body of cavalry. Garibaldi's column opened, and Colonel Orsini received the charge of the cavalry with grape-shot. The cavalry fled in disorder, and Garibaldi resumed the advance, following on their heels, thus getting the protection of the wall formed by the flying enemies against the fire of their own comrades. He soon, however, found himself in face of the rifles commanded by General Bosco. A rolling fire then began. It was now five o'clock in the morning. The position of the insurgents was quite open; that of the Royalists was protected by the ancient walls of Paperta, and behind barricades and redoubts. The Sicilian patriots, novices in a pitched battle, appeared a little shaken. Garibaldi had the charge sounded—it seems to be his panacea for such an emergency—and on they went against the enemy, thrusting forward the bayonet. A great massacre ensued. General Catoldo rushed to the assistance of General Lanza, at the head of the troops distributed over the town. The butchery lasted altogether up to ten o'clock. The Royalists had lost all the cannon placed in the advanced redoubts. The three columns of the insurgents had mixed into one irregular mass. At ten o'clock the retreat of the Royalists towards the Porta Nuova became general. Stocco, or Bixio, took the Swiss barracks, where two companies were made prisoners, who presented their arms to the cry of "Viva l'Italia!" The right wing of the insurgents attacked the fortified barracks, Quattroventi, where eight pieces of artillery were seized, and a large number of prisoners was made, a General—Salzano or Landi—among them. The insurgents found great stores of arms in these barracks. The Royal troops were now rushing along Toledo-street in great disorder.

It was now that the alarm-bells began to peal in all the clock-towers of the city. The people descended into the streets and began to erect barricades and to harass the troops. On the Foro Borbonico, or square of the Royal Palace, General Lanza attempted to form a square of troops, which he had withdrawn from Castellamare, and to stop the disorderly flight of his army. At the same moment the Italian tricolour appeared at the top of the Ministerial hotel, situated on this very place, as well as on the top of the cathedral. The General gave orders to fire a volley against the windows of the hotel, but in the mean time the tricolour had made its appearance on the palaces Linguaglossa, Carini, Arouri, Risa, Rugini, Lardaria, Aceto, and on every house in Toledo-street. The troops who fled through this street were mowed down by projectiles of all possible kinds, thrown at them from the windows. Whole platoons came down upon them, flower-pots, nicknacks, aquariums, and boiling water. This was the part the women took in the war. The men sent down shots from pistols and fowling-pieces, or descended into the street. This hot reception caused the retreating troops to turn from their way, and to attempt an escape through the street Cinturini, the Place Carafella, the Place Fonderia, the street Mercata, and to seek an asylum in the fort of Castellamare. Part of them had already shut themselves up in the Royal palace, near the Porta Nuova.

The "Borbonians" having thus disappeared, the insurgent force made its appearance at the Porta Nuova. At this moment the men-of-war, stationed at the Porta Felice began to fire with grape-shot right down along Toledo-street. The other vessels at anchor in the roadstead and the fort of Castellamare began to shell the interior of the town. It was now one o'clock. Garibaldi took a rest at the Porta Nuova, occupying the suburbs of Paperta; but the men under the command of Stocco or Bixio, and the company La Masa, went round the town on the northern road, and made their appearance at La Favorita, near the Porta Maqueda, which is not far off from the Port Castellamare, and opens into the Marine-square. They were provided with some pieces of artillery. Another column turned to the right, and went up to the gate of Porta Termini. As soon as Garibaldi had made sure that his friends had reached these two places he entered the city, and advanced up to the great crossing-point, Quattrocenti, under the grape-shot of the fleet. He established his headquarters at the hotel of the "commandant de place." His general staff took the Palace Pretorio for themselves, where the revolutionary committee of Palermo was already assembled. The fire of the fleet and of the castle had ceased, or, to speak more correctly, had slackened. The Consular body and the commanders of foreign vessels in the port—the Austrians among the number—had almost compelled General Lanza to put a stop to the bombardment. The damage done is not considerable. Palermo is built altogether of hewn stone, and its structures are very substantial. It was now five o'clock.

The King's forces, pushed back towards the sea, placed themselves again in order on the Marine-square, and those that were found to be most demoralised were shut up in the fort or in the Custom House, in the Revenue Office, and in the Cassaro, where the guns of the vessels stationed at the Porta Felice protected them. Garibaldi was master of the whole of that part of the town which extends in the north from the Porta Termini to the Porta Maqueda. The insurrection covered the town; everywhere there were barricades, to oppose the return of the troops to the quarters already freed from them. The soldiers in the Royal palace were cut off from the remainder of the army, and regularly besieged. No effective resistance could be expected from them.

At six o'clock the bombardment recommenced, the shots, however, being fired at long intervals only, and just as if merely for conscience sake, and for preventing the insurgents from attacking the Royal troops. This went on the whole night. On the morning of the 28th Garibaldi made his preparations to attack the fort of Castellamare, whose fortifications are not of the best kind on the land side, and already was the siege train found at La Flora on its way to the square Della Sanita, to be placed before Mr. Pojara's workshop, when a messenger of General Lanza presented himself and asked for a suspension of hostilities. It was accorded on conditions not yet known, and half an hour afterwards a frigate left for Naples.

The armistice has since been prolonged for ten days, and will expire next Tuesday. At Paris it is believed that this prolongation of the armistice is an indication of the Sicilian question having become the object of diplomatic negotiations. It was reported that the King refused to accede to the terms of the first armistice, which was drawn up on board her Majesty's ship *Hannibal*. The reason for Garibaldi granting an armistice is attributed to want of ammunition.

The Royal troops stationed at the Custom House, of whom mention is made above as being not much trusted by General Lanza, seem fully to have justified his mistrust, for late news is that they have actually gone over with arms and ammunition to the patriot army, and agents of Garibaldi were busy in making others follow their example. The number of wounded in the fort of Castellamare is said to amount to two thousand, which would prove a serious impediment to General Lanza, should an assault really take place.

Volunteers from Sardinia continue to flock in. A batch of a thousand, coming from Cagliari, in the island of Sicily, had landed at Marsala. The state of things at Palermo evidently paralyses the Neapolitan fleet, by tying it down to that port.

The repulse of an insurgent band which attacked Catania is announced. The struggle must have been severe, for the Neapolitan garrison lost not less than 200 men.

Messina was in expectation of an attack by the insurgents, and of the then unavoidable bombardment from the fortress. The town was already deserted by the whole mercantile body, who had carried away their goods, as well as by the foreign consuls, the French Consul alone excepted, and he, too, was engaged in transporting his effects on board a French man-of-war. The Revolutionary Committee at Palermo had found means to inform the Messinese that a popular vote would be taken on the annexation of Sardinia, and that Garibaldi had been clothed with the office of Dictator.

Insurrectionary symptoms have appeared in Naples: a conflict took place between some citizens and Neapolitan officers at the Café de l'Europe a few days ago; and shouts of "Garibaldi!" "Victor Emmanuel!" have been raised.

In the Neapolitan report of the landing of Garibaldi in Marsala it was insinuated that the British vessels had favoured the expedition of the patriots. Mr. Elliot thereupon remonstrated in very strong terms, and the consequence is that the Neapolitan Government on Sunday last sent round a circular to all the Missions, exculpating our vessels from all blame in that transaction.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—

A serious and unexpected incident has just arisen at Naples in connection with the affairs in Sicily. M. Carafa assembled all the members of the diplomatic body, and communicated to them a note to the effect that the King of Naples, "from feelings of humanity," called for the intervention of the Powers who had any naval forces stationed on the coast of Sicily, in order to put an end to the conflict between his Majesty and a part of his subjects. The note laid it down as a condition that the territory of Sicily should be guaranteed to the King, who, on his part, engaged to grant the most extensive reforms. The Marquis de Villamarina has received instructions from Count Cavour not to adhere to the request of the Neapolitan Government, as Piedmont wishes to remain faithful to the principle of non-intervention. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries has not yet made known its reply, but there is no doubt that France will also maintain the same principle.

THE PROVINCES.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—An inquest was held a few days since, at Plymouth, on the body of Mary Anne Luke, aged eighteen, daughter of a shoe-manufacturer. The deceased had killed herself by jumping from her bedroom window. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was usually employed in one of her father's shops, and on Tuesday morning of last week Mr. Luke heard of some familiarities which had passed between his daughter and a shopman here. The family resided at another shop, and when the deceased got home at night her father asked her for an explanation, which she said she could not give; whereupon he slapped her two or three times on the face, and then, fetching a rope from the yard, struck her with it two or three times. He then ordered her to bed, and she left the room quickly. A moment after the deceased's window was thrown open. She leaped out, and was killed. A sister of the deceased, who saw her jump from the window, said that, ten days or a fortnight before this happened, the deceased showed her a bottle of oxalic acid and a bottle of laudanum, saying, "I shall take it if father is told." On the evening of her death the witness was sent up to her sister to say that her father wanted her. She replied, "I took a dose of oxalic acid at dinner-time, and I am surprised that it has taken no effect." That was before her father thrashed her. The bottle of poison was taken from the pocket of the deceased after she jumped from the window. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict to the effect "that the deceased, having been severely beaten by her father, became excited, and jumped through the window while under temporary derangement." The jury added that they were of opinion that the conduct of the father towards the deceased was marked by undue severity.

DARING ESCAPE FROM HULL GAOL.—Thomas Foster was committed to Hull Gaol on the charge of felony and assault. He was confined on the third story of the model prison, the base of his room being about twenty-five feet from the ground, and the windows being protected by iron bars about an inch and a half thick. He was employed in making cocoa-fibre mats. It seems that he succeeded in plaiting a rope of the fibre about fifty-one feet long, and between two and three inches thick. With two old nails and a piece of iron he had by some ingenuity made a kind of drag or hook, and this he fastened in the centre of the rope, which was sufficiently long when doubled for him to reach the ground from his cell. In order to get out of his cell he had, however, to remove one of the iron bars, which he managed to do by cutting one of them at the bottom clean through with a knife. The way in which he became possessed of the knife cannot be surmised. The bar being cut through at the bottom, and fitting into the stonework at the top of the window, by working it about he unlugged it, and egress from his cell was then easy. Placing the rope around one of the bars, he slid down it and then withdrew the rope. He then noiselessly wended his way to the west side of the building. A boundary wall about twenty-five feet high presented itself. Here he doubled his rope, the hook before mentioned being in the centre, and threw it over the top of the wall, the drag catching under the stone at the top of the wall, which projects two or three inches over the bricks. He then drew himself up to the top, made the drag secure in the inside of the wall, and then slid down outside the boundary wall, pulling the rope after him. Divesting himself of his prison dress, he then got over another wall, about ten feet high, and alighted in Manor-street, being once more at liberty, but having nothing whatever on but his shirt, drawers, and stockings.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A SHELL.—A Coastguard named Oxford was engaged on Thursday week, assisted by Emmerson and other men, in piling shot at Sholden, near Deal, when he was killed by a shell fired from Sandown Castle by some artillerymen who were practising there. At an inquest held on Friday Emmerson said—"I heard the whistling of a shell coming in the direction in which we were, and we all looked towards the sea. On turning my eyes upwards I observed the missile coming direct towards us. I called out, 'For God's sake, run—it's a shell not exploded!' Two of us then ran towards the beach, and three others to the hills, but the deceased was struck by the piece of shell now produced in the back towards the right shoulder, and fell to the ground on his face. I immediately ran towards him and lifted him up. He was quite insensible, but alive, and he survived the injury about an hour. I had heard firing of cannon-shot and shell from Sandown Castle for upwards of two hours previously. The target which had been fired at was first placed in the sea, about 1500 yards from this battery, but it was subsequently brought on shore and placed on the beach on the side of the castle towards Deal. I believe two shells only were fired after the removal of the target." Captain J. O'Brien B. Woolsey, of the Royal Artillery, said—"I believe the shell exploded when it had gone about 500 yards, and it was so regulated as to burst short of the object fired at. I believe the deceased was upwards of 800 yards from the spot where the shell exploded. All the officers and men employed on this range were apparently in more danger than the deceased, and they and myself considered it perfectly safe." The jury decided "That the deceased was accidentally killed; but the jury were of opinion that shells should not be fired except in the direction of the sea."

REFORM.—A demonstration in favour of the Reform Bill and against the interference of the House of Lords with the taxation of the people was held at Great Yarmouth on Monday. Speeches on these questions were delivered by various local speakers, of whom Mr. E. Watkin, formerly member for the borough, was the most important.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A GAOLER.—A few days ago, at an early hour in the morning, two desperate burglars, named Stuart and Williams, confined in Cardigan Gaol, endeavoured to strangle the turnkey, preparatory, no doubt, to effecting their escape. The turnkey's cries, however, aroused the governor and his wife, who gallantly came to the rescue, the one armed with a sword, and the other with a revolver. After a show of resistance, the burglars resigned themselves to their fate. Williams belongs to the pugilistic profession, and, under the name of Jack Grant, he once fought Tom Sayers, and was vanquished by him.

THE POST OFFICE GRIEVANCES.—Another meeting of the letter-carriers connected with the General Post Office was held on Monday night, with a view to protest against the proposed amalgamation of the general letter-carriers with the district carriers—an arrangement which, it is said, the authorities contemplate making, although it is diametrically opposed to the memorial now under the consideration of the commission which was recently appointed. The meeting, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a resolution which regarded with "distrust and suspicion" the conduct of the authorities in this matter, and that, if the contemplated arrangement was carried out while their memorial was under consideration, they would refuse to work upon the new system; in other words, they would strike.

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DE MONTAUBAN AT HONG-KONG.

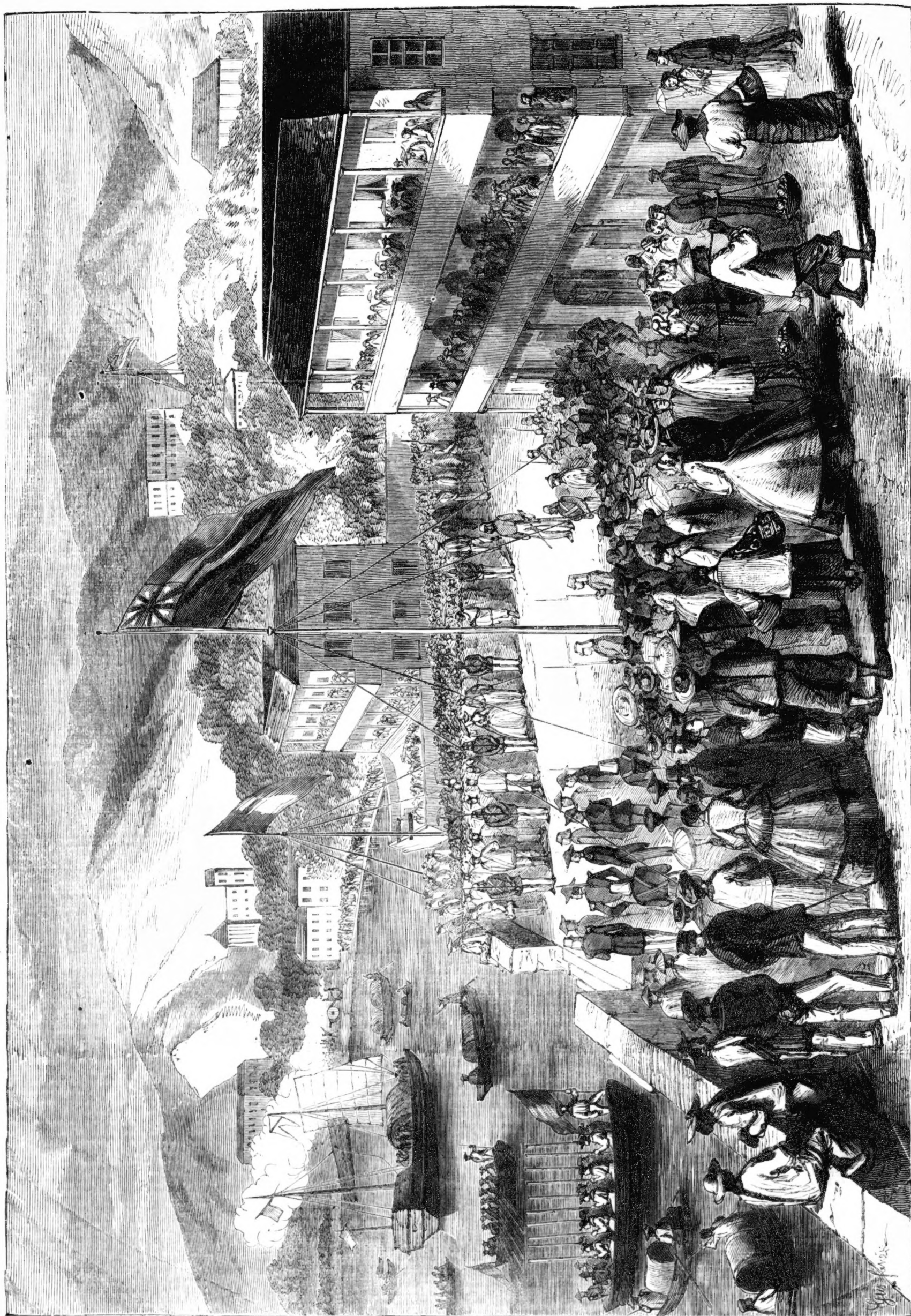
THE Chinese difficulty seems to be approaching just such a termination as has been the result of most of the attempted relations with that empire during the last half century. The French despatches from China announce the arrival of General Cousin de Montauban at Hong-Kong, as the General-in-Chief of the expedition sent to China by the French Government; and his landing was marked by all the excitement which it was calculated to produce at the commencement of those preparations which are now determined on.

The European population were assembled in crowds on the quay, where the British and American ensigns were reared; and the less enthusiastic subjects of the Celestial Empire came out to witness what was to them a foreshadowing of the vengeance which would follow last year's insults to the French and English representatives. Well might the native inhabitants tremble, for there were strange portents everywhere that the outer barbarian would one day subvert the exclusive policy of their traitorous governors, and force upon them the adoption of wider measures. The flags floating there on the quay, the array of soldiers and officers in uniform, the crowd of Europeans assembled to welcome the French General, and, not least, the long-boat starting through the water, with its crew of sailors, pulling the long, even stroke, all told that a new era might soon be inaugurated.

General Montauban's stay was, after all, not a long one, for he left there on the 5th of March in the *Forbin* for Shanghai, having already visited Macao and Canton before his arrival. He was accompanied by Colonel Smith; Colonel Bentzman, commanding artillery; M. Dubut, in charge of the administrative service, and the officers attached to the Staff, their object being to prepare the measures necessary to secure active operations immediately on the arrival of the troops, who were expected at the end of April.

At Hong-Kong everything is being prepared for the Anglo-French expedition, and the efforts to command the Canton River are going on in good earnest, though they were still waiting for 4000 horses which had been purchased at Manila and elsewhere.

Chinese threats are perhaps worth little, and Chinese courage may have been especially doubted; yet when a determined fanaticism has to be met these active precautions become necessary for the allies, the natives having sworn that "not one of the red and blue devils, French and English, shall return to Europe."



ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MONTAUBAN AT HONG-KONG.



HIEN-FOU, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HIEN-FOU, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HIEN-FOU, the present Emperor of China, succeeded to the throne in 1850, taking the place of the celebrated Toa-Kwang, who had reigned some thirty years and signalised himself by carrying on the war against the English, which, commencing on the question of the introduction of opium, terminated in the ceding of Hong-Kong to British commerce.

The Emperor Hien-Fou is as remarkable as his predecessor, though, perhaps, his peculiar distinction is the changes which he has effected in some of those institutions which had so long been considered essential to the existence of the Celestial Empire. His very election to the Imperial throne was in some sort an innovation, since it had been an immemorial custom that the reigning Monarch should appoint his successor by inscribing a deed, which was deposited in a casket of gold, not to be opened till the death of the testator, and carefully guarded night and day.

In the case of Hien-Fou, however, he was presented to the chief officers of State by Toa-Kwang himself, and appointed his successor in a manner sufficiently public—an arrangement which might have been intended by the sagacious old Emperor to prevent a long succession of anarchy; for it would seem he had already some foreboding of troubles to come, and is reported, when making over his already threatened dominion, to have remarked in a half-prophetic manner, "Prosperity is always followed by decadence."

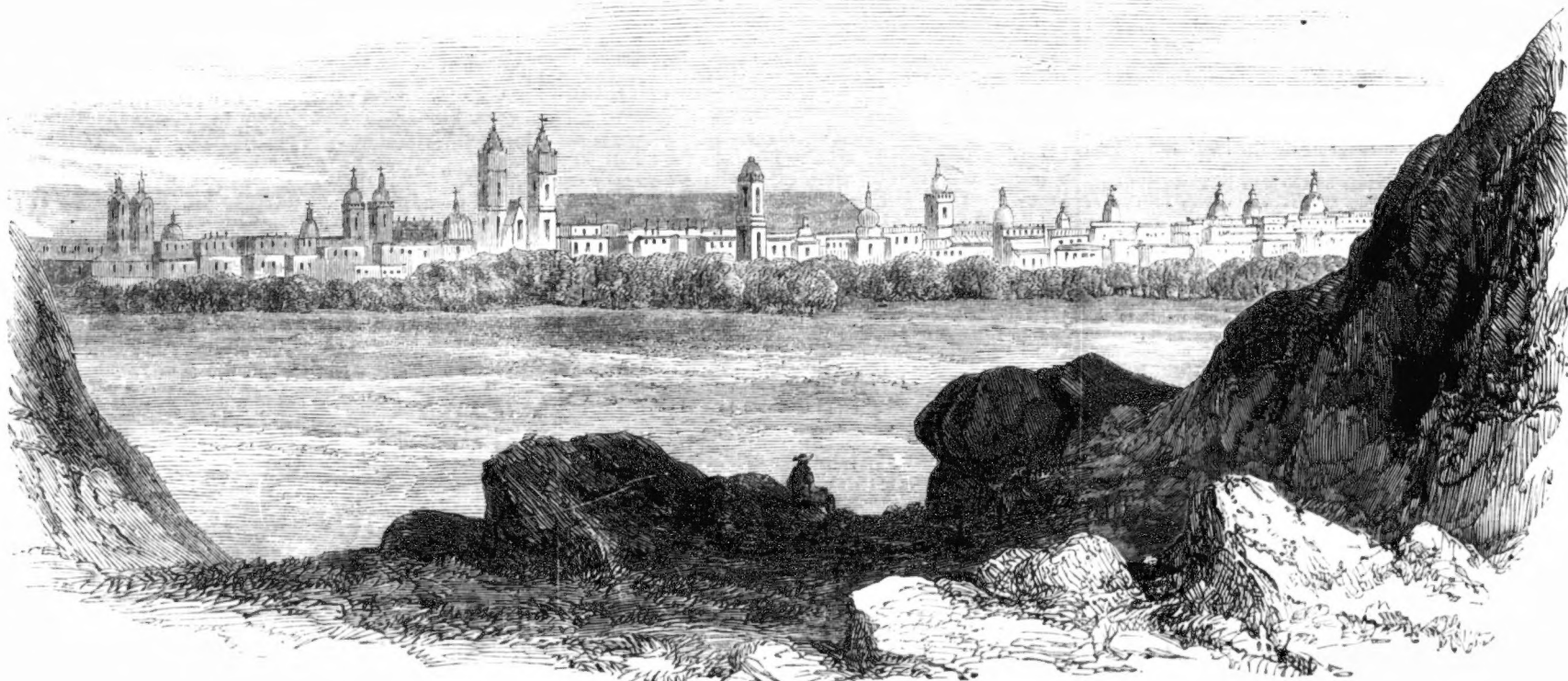
Hien-Fou was born in 1831, so that he is still a young man. His appearance is altogether commanding, and he devotes considerable attention to gymnastic exercises—a pastime by no means usual with the Chinese, or, indeed, with any of the Eastern Potentates. His complexion is, perhaps, darker than that of his countrymen in general; and his noble forehead, thick arched eyebrows, and piercing eyes, give him an appearance of great distinction, which is by no means diminished by the unusual thinness of his lips, although the square and high cheek-bone at once mark the descendant of the pure Tartar race.

At the commencement of his reign but little was known of the line of policy he was likely to pursue, but almost immediately after his attaining to the throne he completely upset all the existing notions, by publishing in the *Pekin Gazette* two long and severe articles against two Ministers, whom he accused of absolute incapacity, and of favouring the English, at the same time making these allegations a motive for immediately dismissing them as unworthy of confidence.

It was not long after this that the great Chinese insurrection burst over the whole empire, and in the midst of its dangers Hien-Fou stimulated the bravery of his Generals by inserting in the *Pekin Gazette* intelligence of the operations of his troops against the insurgents; to which were appended the names of those commanders who had shown their cowardice by being beaten; with details of the punishments inflicted upon them for their want of success.

It may easily be believed that this proceeding gained him little popularity amongst the officers of the army, and an attempt was made to assassinate him by a man who sprang upon him as he walked one evening in his garden. An officer who was near, however, was enabled to seize the fellow before he effected his intention, and he was immediately put to the torture for the purpose of extracting some confession. He would reveal nothing, however; but the Emperor suspected a family plot. Eighteen Mandarins upon whom suspicion fell were beheaded, and, according to Chinese law, their widows and children met a similar fate. Indeed, Hien-Fou seems to be the impersonation of energetic resolution, although he is so credulous that his Ministers are able to induce him to oppose those active measures which his own determination might lead him to adopt with reference to a more free communication with European States. His education has, of course, been that of the higher class of Chinese; and a considerable portion of his leisure is given to both literature and science, while he assiduously cultivates the society of their representatives by inviting them to Court and showing them a consideration which might well be imitated by some other Monarchs.

Completely violating the conservatism of the Chinese notions of female beauty (always supposed to consist in feet small to deformity, and long, slender waists), Hien-Fou formed a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of a Mongol chief—a lady remarkable alike for her



VIEW OF LIMA FROM AMANCAES, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

physical accomplishments and the unchecked development of the means of locomotion. The Court soon became composed of women of the same race, who have entirely superseded those poor crippled beauties who formerly held sway there, and now have to retire with jealousy before a band of robust Amazons, whose amusements of riding, hunting, shooting, and even footraces, are shared by the Emperor himself.

As an example of domestic virtue, Hien-Fou is calculated to do much in the way of checking that deep immorality of which the Chinese are accused; his wife is at once the object of his affection and his respect, shares the secrets of his State, and sits with him at the council-table, where her opinions are listened to with the same attention and deference as those of her Royal husband.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN LIMA AND CALLAO.

WHOEVER should undertake to give a summary of the history of Peru will have to adopt a chronology in which the successive eras will be marked by the occurrence of earthquakes—at intervals of about half a century. With a climate at once soft and delightful, an almost spontaneous vegetation, which supplies the fruits of the earth with but little attention to agriculture, and a people numbering some 70,000, many of whom are possessed of vast wealth, Lima, the capital Peru, seems to survive these fearful shocks, notwithstanding the almost paralysing effects which they must produce both on commerce and the feelings of public security. In 1746 Callao, one of the seaport towns, was entirely destroyed by one of these fearful visitations; and we have only just been startled by the accounts which have reached us within the last few days of a similar occurrence that took place on the 19th of April last.

A correspondent says:—"At about two o'clock in the morning a heavy shock, which lasted for a minute or more, shook the town of Callao to its very foundations, and it was feared that both that place and Lima would be utterly submerged. At noon on Sunday, however, the ground commenced shaking fearfully, and, though the shocks lasted only about half a minute, the result was that in Lima the damage to property amounted to upwards of a million dollars, in Callao to about twenty thousand dollars, and in Chorillos to about forty thousand dollars; meanwhile estates valued at some two hundred thousand dollars were destroyed in Canete, and in Manta trees were torn up by the roots, and a mountain being rent in two, there burst forth a perfect volcano of hot water with a strong and unpleasant smell. The earthquake then travelled to the northward, leaving the inhabitants in the state of the greatest alarm, many of them, with their families, living in public squares rather than risk a return to their houses. Slight shocks still continued, however, during the whole day. The proceedings on Monday in Callao were of the most extraordinary character. An alarm had been spread that similar phenomena to those which occurred in 1749 were exhibited, and that the sea was receding from the shore. Then came a general panic, which bade fair to leave the place deserted. Not only were the roads filled with affrighted pedestrians making their escape, but special trains were ordered to carry away hundreds more to Lima. Meanwhile a number of those amongst the more credulous or fanatic proceeded to Bella Vista to fetch from the church the image of Senor del Mar, which was used in 1749, as being supposed to possess some singular efficacy in restoring the sea to its proper limits. This was carried down to the mole with great pomp, and in the evening the Prefect issued a proclamation to recall the inhabitants, announcing that, if the sea really began to overflow the city, three cannons would be fired in time to allow the people to escape. The greater portion, however, failed to return, notwithstanding this assurance. Matters were much worse in Lima than in Callao, and amidst the shaking and rumbling the priests were preaching in the open streets to the alarmed populace."

Another account says:—"Walls cracked, roofs fell in, people were wounded, churches were left in such a condition to be pulled down; no person could imagine the terrible effects of such a scene who was not here during the panic. More than fifty shocks were experienced in seventy-two hours, and the oscillations caused a moving to and fro with such a force that it appeared as if the earth would open and bury us all. There is not a dwelling in Callao, Lima, or Chorillos that has not suffered damage."

The sketch from which our Engraving has been made was taken from the foot of a mountain at a place within three miles of the city, called Amancaes, a favourite resort of the Limenos and Limenas in the months of July and August.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE "Eastern question" is, it appears, losing some of its interest, whether because the opportunity is not considered a good one, or from the complicated state of Italian affairs, does not appear. A Vienna paper asserts that the Ambassadors of France and Russia at Constantinople, conjointly, have declared to the Sultan the satisfaction of their Governments at the independent inquiry into the grievances of his Christian subjects which the Sultan has instituted.

A letter from Warsaw of the 25th of May informs us that the concentration of the Russian troops on the frontiers of Turkey is an undoubted fact. "Besides the 6th corps, which has come to occupy a position on the Upper Pruth, a second corps is concentrated in Bessarabia and Podolia, so that when the two corps are united the force will amount to 60,000 men. All soldiers on leave of absence have been warned to hold themselves ready to join their regiments at a moment's notice; but the recruiting service, which has been suspended for the last five years, has not yet been ordered for this year. The Government of the Porte is, on its part, using every effort to form a numerous army, in order to prevent Serbia and the Danubian provinces from escaping from its authority and claiming their independence. This army is at present concentrated on five points. The army of Roumelia is divided into four corps, which occupy a vast extent of ground, from the Herzegovina to Bosnia. The second is more numerous, and guards the frontier of Serbia. Its headquarters are at Pristina. The third is composed of 30,000 men, and is concentrated on the Danube, near Widdin, with its reserve at Sophia. The fourth is stationed between the Danube and the Black Sea—that is, between Silistria and Kostendji. The reserve is at Schumla. The Porte has collected 30,000 men in Thessaly, mostly Redifs, for the purpose of acting against the Greeks in case of necessity."

THE PRETENDERS TO THE SPANISH CROWN.

DON JUAN DE BOURBON has published the following important document, addressed to the Spanish Cortes:—

"The abdication by my brother Charles Louis of his rights to the Crown of Spain, contained in his manifesto, dated in Tortosa, on the 23rd of April this year, compels me to claim the rights of my family, and those which I have personally, to the throne of my ancestors.

"Decided to maintain them, as well as the principle of legality upon which they are based, I will not permit an appeal to arms to obtain the triumph, nor that the noble blood of Spaniards shall again be shed in the cause.

"I place my faith in Divine Providence, in the rectitude and patriotism of the Spaniards, and in the force of circumstances.

"I desire not to ascend the throne by encountering victims on the steps to it. I desire to ascend it supported by the general conviction that by legality order will be established, and with it the country will prosper and progress, in conformity with the enlightenment of the age.

"I issue this manifesto to the Cortes in order that the nation may thereby be informed of it.

"London, June 2, 1860."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Government has received 20,000 Minié rifles, and has ordered 20,000 besides. There is also a machine mounted at the Arsenal for rifling cannon; it is also known that the Government has decidedly determined to fortify the country, and will commence by repairing the famous lines of Torres Vedras.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 133.

PROSPECTS.

WE have, let us hope, now fairly set to work at the Estimates, and it was full time; for we have long since entered the financial year of 1860-61, the money voted last year is all spent, and there was real danger of the Government being seriously inconvenienced by want of cash. Indeed, if money had not been granted on account, many of our public works must have been stopped. When the House was asked by Mr. Laing the other night for cash on account of the Miscellaneous Estimates, the Opposition, through its leader Mr. Disraeli, demurred, and charged the Government with neglect in not pushing on the supplies at an earlier period of the Session. But this is all fudge; and nobody knows this better than Mr. Disraeli. The fact is that when Lord John Russell laid his Reform Bill upon the table of the House a policy of obstruction was quietly adopted, and has been sedulously and pertinaciously carried on ever since. There was no formal meeting of the Conservative party, we know, and no formal resolution upon the subject; but the policy was adopted, nevertheless, and has been rigorously acted upon. It is somewhat relaxed now, because the Conservatives see that they have nearly gained their object; but they are still upon the watch, and if necessary will enforce the blockade again as rigorously as ever. However, for the time it is relaxed, and we have begun to vote the supplies, and, by favour of the powers supernal and terrene—said Conservatives, for instance, the old admirals and old colonels and captains, and especially Mr. William Williams—we may hope to get all the money in a month or so and see land. "But what is to become of the Reform Bill, Bankruptcy Bill, Irish Land Bill, &c. &c.?" We don't know and don't care, gentle reader. When once we hear the merry cheer passing through the House over the last vote in Supply we know that the end draweth nigh; and that everything that stops the way will very soon vanish, like spirits before the rising dawn—when we have got the money. Once, indeed, Lord Palmerston kept us a fortnight to pass the Divorce Bill, but that was an exceptional case, and the noble Lord had a large majority at his back. Now there is no bill before the House—the Reform Bill not excepted—that he cares a straw about; and, moreover, he has so small a majority that he cannot afford to be "cocky." "But there is the collision between the two Houses?" Ah, yes, there is that, to be sure; and no doubt we shall have a vast deal of talk about it, but it will not stop the Estimates, we fancy; for the Government is driven into such a corner by want of money that they must push on. The discussion, therefore, upon this collision question will only serve to make the passing of the bills which we have mentioned still more hopeless, help to hustle them still earlier off the scene, and perhaps will tend to shorten rather than prolong the Session. Sir Richard Bethell's Bankruptcy Bill may get through, but, seeing that it contains upwards of two hundred clauses, that only about twenty have been passed in Committee, that all the rest are debatable to any extent, and that every one will have to run the gauntlet through ranks of tough, never-tiring, long-winded lawyers, we think its chances are small. As to the other bills, we should be sorry to ensure their safe passage at any conceivable rate of premium.

ESTIMATES.

The passing the Estimates through the House of Commons may be called "a pursuit of money under difficulties," for the passage is clogged with difficulties at every step. Lord Palmerston lately said that "the rules of the House have been all adopted for facilitating the business of the House;" but the rules which guide the House on all money questions seem to us to have been ingeniously contrived to impede rather than to facilitate. The first step in passing the Estimates is to move that "the Speaker do now leave the chair," which means that "the House do resolve itself into Committee." Now, to move that the Speaker do leave the chair is an easy thing to do, for all that is to be done when the Clerk calls out "Supply" is for the head of the department the votes for which are about to be examined just to lift his hat; but to see the Speaker out of the chair is not so easy. On the contrary, it is a work of time and labour. Sometimes it takes a whole night to get this simple job accomplished, and not unfrequently makes some nine or ten columns of debate; for be it observed that by ancient custom grievances must be redressed before supplies are granted, and this is the occasion on which these grievances must be brought forward. Sometimes these grievances are brought forward in form of an amendment, but oftener the member who has a grievance merely "calls the attention of the House" thereto. The custom of "calling the attention of the House" to a grievance without the proposition of an amendment is, we fancy, a modern innovation; and it would be a good thing done if it could be put a stop to, and for this reason: When an amendment is proposed, the Speaker puts it in this form—"The question is that I do now leave the chair. Since which it has been proposed to leave out all the words after that in order to insert," &c. (to wit, the amendment). "The question which I have to propose is, that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." Now, it is obvious that if this amendment be once negatived no other can be put, because the House has already decided that the words "that the Speaker do now leave the chair" shall stand part of the question. All the other motions on the paper therefore drop to the ground. But if members merely "call attention" to grievances without proposing amendments, it is clear that they may go on talking for ever. Our view is that no man ought to be allowed to waste the time of the House in dilating upon a wrong unless he propose a remedy. Such a change, however, is hopeless at present; for just now it is the humour of the House to increase the opportunities for talking rather than to limit them. But it is evident that at no very distant day some change must be made; for if the talk of the House go on increasing at the rate at which it has increased during the last twenty years—and that it will go on increasing there can be no doubt—all business will become an impossibility. But to return to our subject. Supposing all these grievances in some way or other disposed of, Mr. Speaker leaves the chair, Mr. Massey, the Chairman of Committee, takes his seat at the table, and the House is in "Committee of Supply."

MR. WILLIAMS.

And now, having got the House into Committee of Supply, we will not enumerate any more difficulties, but introduce our readers to one of the members who most prominently figure in these Committees—viz., Mr. William Williams, the honourable member for Lambeth. Some time ago Mr. Roebuck introduced himself to the electors of Sheffield as the watch-dog of the nation, and he took to himself on that occasion the name of "Tear'em." Well, if this be the appropriate designation of Mr. Roebuck, we may give to Mr. Williams the sobriquet of "Tyke." "Tear'em" is our bulldog, who defends us from burglars; "Tyke" is our terrier, who takes his place inside and gives us warning when any one is prowling round, or suspiciously sidling up to our money-bags. "Tear'em" keeps a watchful eye upon all foreign Zouaves, ab-extra. "Tyke" narrowly watches unfaithful servants; cadgers, who lurk about our areas; and pilferers, who are ever on the look-out for "unconsidered trifles;" or, as Hone would have put it—

He kills the rats
That eat the malt
That lies in the house that Jack built.

Both are valuable dogs in their way, if they are well trained and faithful; but, as our goods and chattels are and always have been more in danger from foes within than from enemies without, "Tyke" is the most onerous duty by far. To drop, for the time, our figure, Mr. Williams has for many years stood guard over our finances. He came into Parliament so long ago as 1835, and, excepting the short time of about two years, after he left Coventry, and before he became the chosen of Lambeth, he has been in the House ever since, and has sedulously devoted himself to the laborious and thankless task of criticising the votes in Supply. Whilst the late Mr. Hume was in Parliament of course he played first fiddle, and Mr. Williams second; but since Mr. Hume retired Mr. Williams has been the chief performer. Mr. Williams, however, can hardly be said to perform his duties so ably as Mr. Hume. Indeed, there is a saying in the House that "Williams

is like Smollett, because he is a bad continuation of Hume." The fault of Mr. Williams is, we apprehend, that he wants judgment. He is thoroughly honest and independent; and he speaks very well, too. He is not an eloquent man, nor does he affect to be so. Indeed, eloquence is not wanting for the duties which he has to perform; but he can state his case, if not in very forcible language, in a manner sufficiently clear and intelligible. The jokes which appear in *Punch* now and then about his grammatical blunders are neither fair nor true. He does now and then startle us with a grammatical slip, but so do other speakers of far higher pretensions than his; his great fault is a want of discretion. He criticises when there is no occasion for criticism; barks when there is no thief. In short, he is like the boy in the fable who cried "Wolf!" so often when there was no wolf that when the wolf did really come nobody took notice of his cry. Still we have always looked upon Mr. Williams, with all his faults, as an honest, independent man, thoroughly desirous to do his duty; and if he has failed in accomplishing to any great extent that which he has aimed at it has been from lack of discretion, and certainly not from want of industry, integrity, and zeal. There is one fact of Mr. Williams's history which ought to be recorded. We once heard a man who was in a position to know declare that, though for more than twenty years Mr. Williams has represented a large constituency, he has never asked a favour of Government for any one. "But is he not an intolerable bore?" Well, he is that and no mistake, to Government officials. Indeed, we can hardly imagine a more dreadful annoyance to heads of departments when they are pushing their Estimates through the House than Mr. Williams. There he sits, just above the gangway, with spectacles on his nose, and papers in hand, and when a vote is proposed he is as certain to rise and ask some impertinent and disagreeable question as a terrier dog is sure to bark when the shadow of a stranger falls upon his kennel. But we need not waste our sympathies upon Government officials; they are made to be bored, they are paid to be bored; it is their vocation. The constitution of Parliament is framed especially for the boring of our rulers. Indeed, between ourselves, we have no doubt that at Downing-street, the Treasury, &c., Parliament itself has long since been adjudged an awful bore. And so is the press. Ah! the press is a tremendous bore. There is no such bore as that. It overhauls everything, from the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief to the election of a parish overseer. It is omnipresent. It pokes its unwelcome nose into palaces, Cabinets, and into the very arcana of Government. In short, if we well consider it, our whole political constitution, from Majesty to the lowest potwalloper, is an ingeniously-constructed system of boring. Let us not, therefore, find fault with Mr. Williams because he is a bore to officials. It is his vocation to bore—for that very purpose he was sent to Parliament—and it is theirs to be bored.

PUMPED THUNDER.

"The thunder of Demosthenes" has become a settled phrase; and no doubt Demosthenes was a real thunderer, and that, when he

Shook the arsenal
And fulminated over Greece,

it was no stage trick; but there have not been many real oratoric thunderers in the world, and especially in modern times. There were some in the Long Parliament, though they did not indulge in protracted roars, but rather in short, sharp, explosive claps, which are said to be more dangerous. At all events, the Puritan thunder was wonderfully effective, as we know. Mirabeau, too, was a genuine thunderer, and Danton; but since then there have been very few thunderers indeed. Brougham, we take it, was genuine; for that could not have been a mimetic bolt which made Canning jump from his seat and shout in excited tones, "It is false!" In these days we have no thunderers—literally none. Disraeli sometimes tries to come the thunderer, but he doesn't succeed; and never did he fail more decidedly than he did on Monday night. That he meant to be very grand and effective there is no doubt. All his manner showed that he intended to thunder, and transfix Lord John with a fatal bolt. He began in that peculiar calm way of his which he always adopts when he means mischief. He walked up to the table quietly; he pulled down his waistcoat; he adjusted his coat sleeves; he thrust his hands into his trousers pockets. At first his language was rather complimentary than otherwise. Disraeli often preludes a tremendous attack with oily compliments—like the boa-constrictor licking the animal that he means to devour. But gradually he becomes more excited, and at length he got into a more furious rage than we ever saw him in before. He threw his arms about; he clenched his fist and shook it passionately at the noble Lord opposite; and he shrieked so loudly that his voice was heard in the outer lobby. But there was evidently no reality in all this. It was clearly "pumped thunder"—nothing more. It was prompted by no real feeling; it was inspired by no real anger. We have heard Brougham in the House, years ago; and when he thundered we, in common with all present, have held our breath and felt creep over us a cold shudder, as he gathered up his strength to hurl his bolts. But nobody felt this or anything like it when Disraeli was speaking on Monday night. The Conservatives—the few of them that stopped (for be it known that in the midst of all this storm many of them crawled away to dinner)—cheered uproariously; but the cheers were, like the thunder, pumped, and not genuine and hearty. And as to Lord John, who was the object at which the orator was aiming, so far from being frightened, awed, and cowed, he sat in the Treasury bench and smiled. When Disraeli sat down nobody with excited manner and hurried tones got up to answer him; but, just as if nothing had happened, the next business was called, and Mr. Mackinnon arose and introduced his motion. In short, one actor left the stage; the scene shifted; and another actor came on. Yes, it was mere acting; not "Heaven's own artillery," all this noise, but pumped thunder—nothing more.

THE "NINE HOURS" MOVEMENT.—At St. Martin's Hall a meeting of workmen has been held for the further agitation of this movement. A plasterer occupied the chair, and made a speech. The question of the nine hours movement had not been settled, and the sacrifice made had been too great to give it up now. The agitation was not kept up by a few, but extended to 8000 or 10,000 persons. Mr. Potter moved the first resolution: "That the object of this movement is not to injure the master builders, but to benefit the men; that the desired reduction in the hours of labour, while it will materially contribute to the physical health, the social improvement, and the mental development of the operative builders, is not calculated to inflict the slightest loss, either social or financial, on their employers; and that the concession of this boon is certain to beget a better understanding between them and their workmen than that which, unhappily, at present prevails." This was carried after Mr. Potter had informed the meeting, amidst cheers, that he did not agree with the principles of political economy; and several other speeches, more or less violent in their tone, were made by other workmen. It was also resolved, "That the meeting is fully convinced that the desired reduction is no more than is justly due to the manifold requirements of the operative builders, and therefore pledges itself by the use of all the just and lawful means at its disposal, to persevere in the present agitation until the nine hours movement has been granted."

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The *Times*, in one of its City articles, says that "the dissatisfaction among various English manufacturers at the consequences of the hasty manner in which the French Treaty has been framed is manifesting itself, not merely in the silk districts, where the immediate consequences to the operatives have been especially disastrous, but also at Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, and other important towns. The grievance of the silk-manufacturers lies in the fact of the protection under which the trade has been suffered to grow up having been cut away from them without a moment's warning, and with all the needless ceremonies of a treaty which, instead of containing a single clause to mitigate the blow, actually gives the French Government power to increase the existing duties by which English silk goods are kept out of France. The consequence is that mills which two months back were working overtime are now being rapidly closed, while the operatives are thrown into destitution."—The *Morning Star*, in answer, says:—"It is a lie!" justifying this rather broad contradiction by asserting that the writer in the *Times* knows, or ought to know, "that Mr. Cobden has had an assurance from the French Government that no higher duties should in any case be levied than heretofore." But suppose the silk-manufacturers distrust French assurances? What is "an assurance from the French Government" worth at present?

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords did not sit on Friday night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday, among the questions raised and debated,

Lord FERNOX asked whether it was intended, in consequence of the rejection of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill by the Lords, to remit some other tax equivalent to it in amount? In putting the question he discussed the subject in its financial and constitutional aspects.

Mr. STUART added a further inquiry, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer adhered to the intention he had expressed that, in case of the failure of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill, he should invite the House to repeal the war tax and sugar duties? He likewise inquired whether he was still of opinion that the loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of the wine would not exceed £515,000?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that this subject was now mixed up with the question as to the rights of the two Houses of Parliament, and he thought the opinion of that House was that the Government had not taken an unbecoming course in appointing a Committee to ascertain the facts. Pending this question, it was not practicable for him to give any promise to remit or not remit any tax whatever. With respect to the wine duties, it was impossible to form any trustworthy judgment as to the effect of the reduction until the Wine Licenses Bill was in operation; but, as far as present experience went, the result was quite satisfactory.

Mr. BAIGNE believed that the course the Government had taken was the same which had been heretofore followed. The matter would be laid before the House; and he should, he said, be ashamed, as a member of it, if a large majority should not take the proper steps to resist any infringement of its rights.

PERSIA.—SICILIAN URBANITIES.—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR called attention to the state of our relations with Persia, and asked for papers relating to the recall or resignation of Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Inquiries were made by Mr. D. FORTESCUE relative to certain statements in a pamphlet published in Paris of the proceedings of the police authorities in Sicily.

Mr. OSBORNE, with reference to the subject discussed by Mr. Seymour, inquired what was the precise position of the Persian mission: whether it had been transferred to the exclusive direction of the Foreign Office—a question which, he thought, would be found to have some connection with the recall of Sir H. Rawlinson?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD, advertising to the communication made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg to the Ministers of the five great Powers at the Court of Russia respecting the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey, inquired what were the exact terms of the proposition of the Russian Government; what course with reference to it had been pursued by that of France; what answer it was proposed to give by her Majesty's Government, and as to other matters connected with the communication?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the questions put by different members. The policy of Sir Henry Rawlinson had been entirely approved by her Majesty's Government; but, it having been thought expedient that the Persian mission should be under the Foreign Office, he had resigned. Our policy towards Persia was to maintain her integrity and independence; the relations between the Shah and her Majesty were of the most friendly nature, and he had thought it best to discourage the rivalry between the British and the Russian parties at the Persian Court. He had not, he said, received any despatch from Hong-Kong concerning the transaction referred to by Mr. Wyld. With respect to the inquiry of Mr. Fortescue, the statements, he observed, rested upon the responsibility of the party who published them; but there were reports in the Foreign Office from our Consuls of cruelties and even tortures perpetrated by the police in Sicily, and no one who knew the state of that island could, he thought, be at all surprised at what had occurred there. In reply to Mr. Fitzgerald, he gave a detailed account of the communication made by Prince Gortschakoff at Petersburg and the results. The Prince had stated to the Ministers of the five great Powers assembled to receive the communication that the accounts received from the Turkish provinces as to the condition of the Christians there were such that the Emperor of Russia could not remain a silent spectator, and certain propositions were then drawn up. The British Government had thought it would not be prudent to stand aloof; and, after consultation with the other Powers, they were of opinion that it might be proper to make inquiry as to the real state of the Christians in Turkey. M. Thouvenel had declared, from his knowledge of Turkey, that great abuses and misgovernment prevailed in the provinces, but that any inquiry ought to be conducted with the greatest regard for the authority of the Sultan; and he (Lord John) was of opinion that such an inquiry should not be obstructed upon an independent Sovereign. Sir H. Bulwer had suggested that the inquiry should be by means of the Sultan's officers, and the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, had been authorised to proceed for that purpose to Roumelia and the other Turkish provinces.

SUPPLY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, various questions were put upon military topics, and answered by Mr. S. Herbert. The House then went into Committee upon the remaining Army Estimates.

The various votes underwent much discussion, and were ordered to be reported.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords sat only for a short time on Monday night, and no business of public interest was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the order of the day for going into Committee upon the Representation of the People Bill,

Mr. HUNT rose to move an instruction to the Committee to provide increased facilities for polling at elections, when

The SPEAKER interposed and expressed his opinion that the motion, as well as three other motions (out of nine on the paper) for instructions to the Committee, was objectionable in point of form.

Mr. BENTINCK, who had given notice of one of these irregular motions—to instruct the Committee to make provision for giving to the counties in England that share in the representation to which they were entitled by population and property—demurred to the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to argue the point, when he was stopped by calls to order; and, at length, giving up the attempt, moved another instruction, not open to the objection of irregularity, “that they have power to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.” He argued that, out of regard to the character of the House, and in justice to pure constituents, this question ought to be dealt with by the Committee, so as to provide more effectual checks than under the existing law to corrupt practices.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it was not desirable to insert provisions for the prevention of bribery and corruption in a bill for the extension of the suffrage, but that it would be better to keep the questions distinct. At the same time, if Mr. Bentinck or any other member could suggest such provisions he should not object to their introduction into the bill.

After a long, discursive debate, in the course of which Mr. Wyld moved to amend the motion by adding “and that the votes shall be taken by ballot” (which amendment the Speaker held not to be in order), the instruction was agreed to.

Two other motions, for instructions to the Committee on the subject of the oath to be taken by members, were declared by the SPEAKER to be irregular.

In moving that the Speaker do leave the chair, Lord J. RUSSELL stated the course which the Government proposed to take with respect to the three Reform Bills. In their opinion, the English bill should go into Committee, and its provisions be assented to by Parliament before the other bills were considered, and it was not to be expected that the Scotch and Irish bills, under those circumstances, could be proceeded with this Session. With regard to the English bill, two questions arose, one as to the substance of the measure, and the other as to the time it was proposed to proceed with it. With respect to the first question, the Government had proposed a franchise for the boroughs which they did not think lower than it was proper to carry it; but this was a question of degree, and he was therefore justified in asking the House to go into Committee, when any propositions for amending the bill could be fairly considered. If the reduction of the franchise were objected to, the House should not have assented to the second reading. With respect to the question of time, it was proposed to wait the result of the Census, but this would postpone a Reform Bill for three years, which was equivalent to putting it off indefinitely upon a very hollow pretence. Then it was said that this was the 4th of June, and it was too late to proceed with the bill, considering that the Estimates had not passed the House. Looking at the importance of the bill, however, this was no reason for not proceeding with it; and, if the Government alleged this reason, it would be attributed to a desire to

get rid of the bill without the manliness to avow it. No time was fixed for the prorogation of Parliament, and, if important business was before it, there was no reason why their sittings should not be prolonged.

Mr. DISRAELI vindicated the fairness and consistency of his party in relation to the measure, observing that the policy which Lord John had recommended that night was in startling contrast to that which he had recommended from the Opposition benches, and to the tone and temper with which the bill had been introduced. He pointed out the difficulties and embarrassments which would attend the course the Government proposed to adopt. If the English bill only was to be proceeded with, was there to be a partial dissolution of Parliament, or must that House meet as a condemned House of Commons, the English members not competent to their duties? Meanwhile that was going on which should excite the anxiety and engage the deep attention of the country; and was that a period when the House should be left in the state which Lord J. Russell contemplated? In his opinion, it was most impolitic at this moment to attempt such a settlement of this question as that undertaken by Lord John, who, after all, had come forward with no policy, but with a compromise which might be justly called paltry, and in such a course he saw no safety to the country.

Mr. MACKINNON moved a resolution, “That, in order to obtain a safe and effective reform, it would be inexpedient and unjust to proceed further with the proposed legislative measure until the House had before it the results of the Census of 1861.” He urged various objections to proceeding with the bill, as well as the indifference of the country towards it, insisting upon the danger of lowering the franchise so as to import into the borough constituencies a large number of operatives whose organisation might be easily rendered available for political objects.

Sir G. LEWIS said the postponement of the bill till the Census had been taken would render legislation upon this subject next Session impossible; and the results of the Census would have no bearing upon the borough franchise, the main subject of the bill, nor would they affect the relative position of the boroughs in respect to population.

Sir H. STRACEY supported the motion. The bill, he observed, was avowedly based upon numbers and population, and the Census would furnish accurate information upon the subject.

Mr. GREGSON thought this was the best opportunity for passing a Reform Bill, and recommended that the House should go into Committee and consider the provisions of this measure.

Mr. BARROW, on the other hand, thought the bill should be postponed till information was supplied, which the House at present wanted, in relation to the enfranchisement and disfranchisement of boroughs.

Sir F. GOLDSMID opposed the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, who had, in his opinion, alleged no satisfactory ground for delaying the measure.

Mr. BOVILL, in supporting the proposal for delay, entered upon a discussion upon the merits of the bill, which he charged with partiality in the application of the principle of population, according to the returns before the House, the boroughs of Tavistock, Tiverton, and Tamworth, which were to retain their two members each, having fewer votes than Guildford, which was to have but one member. Without accurate information the House would act blindly in adopting the test of population, which might be fallacious.

Mr. BAINES showed from the result of the Census of 1851 that, if Mr. Mackinnon's amendment were carried, legislation upon this subject might be retarded until 1867.

Sir M. FARQUHAR contended that the principle adopted in the Bill—which was not that of the bill of 1831—was not fair or just, adducing examples in confirmation of his argument; and that a fair share in the representation was not given to each of the classes of the constituency—the higher, the middle, and the working classes.

On the motion of Mr. HUNT the debate was adjourned. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Lord CHELMSFORD moved the third reading of the Selling and Hawking on Sundays Bill, which, after some further discussion, was read a third time and passed.

WINE LICENSES.

Lord GRANVILLE very briefly moved the second reading of the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licenses Bill, promising that a full opportunity should be given for discussing the measure on the motion for going into Committee on Friday (yesterday).

The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Mr. LINDSAY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the organisation and management of those branches of the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, and Emigration Board, by which the business of transporting, by means of shipping, troops, convicts, emigrants, and materials of war, were now performed, with a view of adopting some uniform system under one consolidated and responsible department.

Lord C. PAGET, on the part of the Government offices, did not oppose the motion for inquiry, though he suggested doubts as to the working of the scheme proposed by Mr. Lindsay, and recommended the omission of all the words after “performed.”

Mr. BAILLIK thought it was of importance that there should be a separate department for the transport service.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY agreed with Lord C. Paget. After a brief discussion, the motion (omitting the concluding words) was agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Mr. COCHRANE moved a resolution that the Civil Service Commissioners shall publish, with their annual report, all the examination papers submitted to candidates, specifying the proportion in which the maximum of marks assigned to each branch of knowledge is divided among the questions contained in each paper. He observed that, considering the vast power placed in the hands of the Commissioners, they should make their proceedings as public as possible. He had had before him, he said, cases of terrible hardship, in which persons, after many years of service, in the event of promotion or transfer, had been subjected to examination and defeated by younger men cramped for the occasion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the motion was open to great objection, and could not be considered apart from the speech of Mr. Cochrane, the animus of which could not be mistaken. He appeared to regard the idea of examining candidates for the Civil Service by Commissioners as mischievous and absurd; and the real question, which should have been avowed, was whether the system should be maintained or abolished. He justified the mode of examination. The motion was of the nature of a censure and discouragement of the Commissioners, and it was an attempt to force the House to interfere at a time when a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the very subject.

Mr. BENTINCK urged the utter want of confidence in the system felt by the public, and the irresponsibility of the Commissioners.

Lord STANLEY remarked that the present debate was a proof that the Commissioners were not altogether irresponsible. With regard to the out-of-the-way questions sometimes put to the candidates, the object of the Commissioners was to give a chance to all to display their knowledge; and the great majority of unsuccessful candidates had failed, not on abstract questions, but in arithmetic and spelling. He hoped the House would not interfere with the inquiry of the Committee now sitting to examine the whole subject.

Some observations having been made by Mr. Bowyer, Sir G. C. LEWIS objected to the terms of the motion, as a departure from the rules of the House. The Civil Service Commissioners acted under an order in Council, which did not require them to make an annual report, and it was not competent to the House to require them in future to publish a report.

The motion was negatived.

LAW REFORM.

Mr. DENMAN moved for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the proceedings on trials for felony and misdemeanour, by assimilating the practice in civil and criminal cases by allowing counsel for the prisoner to comment upon the evidence after it was given.

The motion was seconded by Mr. EWART and agreed to.

WAKEFIELD BRIBERY.—COUNT OUT.

Captain JERVIS rose to move a resolution for abandoning the prosecutions of certain persons at Wakefield for offences against the Act 17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 102, when the House was counted out, at about eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, Mr. SELWYN moved its rejection.

Mr. ALDERMAN COPELAND seconded the motion, and, after some discussion, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

The Masters and Operatives Bill passed through Committee. The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Trustees, Mortgagees, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir John Barnard's Act and Repeal Bill was read a second time. The Sale of Gas Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord TRYNHAM, having presented several petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform, moved the resolution of which he had given notice, as follows:—“That this House, greatly desiring the settlement of the question of Parliamentary Reform, for the satisfaction of men's minds, for the sake of the peace of the country, and that the business of Parliament may be proceeded with without let, is willing to give its most careful consideration to the prayer of the petitions which have been presented to it in favour of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, this being the broadest basis for the elective franchise which has been presented to it by petition. That the House hopes to be able to discern those who, for any reason, ought not to be allowed a vote, and to point out the means whereby improper persons may be deprived of the franchise after it is legally possessed; so that, on the one hand, no man shall be left without the franchise against whom no just or sufficient reason for his disfranchisement can be assigned; and, on the other hand, no man shall be put on the list of voters, or continued thereon, against whom just grounds of disfranchisement can be alleged or proved. That this House is therefore prepared to recommend such alterations in the Criminal, Vagrant, and Poor Laws as shall appear necessary to cut off from the register of voters all improper persons. In this way [the House] hopes to grant the spirit of the prayer of its petitioners for manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, not only without detriment to the common weal, but with great advantage to the same.”

Earl GRANVILLE, in a brief speech, opposed the resolution of the noble Lord, which was negatived without a division. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to questions from Mr. Blake and Mr. McCann, stated that, if the English Reform Bill should pass in the course of the present Session, it would be for the Crown to decide whether a dissolution of Parliament should immediately ensue; but if her Majesty, in the exercise of her prerogative, should determine upon dissolving Parliament, such dissolution would extend to the constituencies of Scotland and Ireland as well as of England, although the Reform Bills for the two former portions of the United Kingdom should not previously have received the sanction of the Legislature. The noble Lord, in reply to Mr. C. Baillie, said that the Government proposed to discharge the orders for the second reading of the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Representation of the People Bill, the adjourned debate upon Mr. Mackinnon's amendment (the object of which was to postpone the measure until the results of next year's Census were known) was resumed by

Sir JAMES FERGUSON, who moved the adjournment of the debate, the hon. Baronet contending at some length that considerable inconvenience and injustice would be produced by their dealing with the great question of Parliamentary Reform in a fragmentary manner.

Colonel DICKSON supported the amendment. As an Irish representative he claimed for Ireland in that matter the same full, fair, and impartial consideration which the House was willing to bestow upon the case of England.

Sir G. GREY said he did not see how the adoption of the amendment could promote the avowed object of its proposer—namely, the progress of measures for amending the representation of the people in all portions of the empire. He believed that the best course the House could pursue would be, not to attempt too much in any one Session, but to pass an English Reform Bill in one year, and to reserve the discussion of the Irish and Scotch measures for another.

Lord J. MANNERS contended that, if the Government wished to pass a Reform Bill in the present Session, they ought to have proceeded with it at an earlier period; and they ought not to have postponed its consideration until the House should have disposed of one of the most complicated financial schemes that had ever been submitted to the notice of Parliament.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE opposed the amendment.

Mr. LONGFELLOW believed that the only mode of ensuring justice on this subject to England, Ireland, and Scotland was to proceed *pari passu* with legislation for the three divisions of the empire.

Mr. H. INGRAM warmly supported the bill. He thought that a rental franchise was much preferable to a rating franchise. He found, in regard to his own constituents, that under a rental franchise there would be an addition of 1000 votes to the electoral body, whereas under a rating franchise there would be only 97. He sincerely hoped that the Government would stand firmly by their bill—that they would not be induced to alter their proposed £6 franchise for a £7 or £8 franchise. If, however, they should be so unmindful of their repeated pledges and the just demands of the country as to assent to any such alteration, he for one would rather see the bill withdrawn than vote for such a mockery of reform.

After some observations from several members, The LORD ADVOCATE said that the effect of Sir James Fergusson's motion would be, if successful, to defeat the motion altogether.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that, if the Government were right in introducing bills for England, Ireland, and Scotland, they must be wrong in proceeding with only one of them, and withdrawing the two other measures.

Mr. BAIGNE said the real question was whether the House would grant any measure of Reform. He reminded the House that five times the Queen of England had expressed her desire for reform, and that five Cabinets had solemnly promised that a measure should be brought in on the subject. Let them remember that further delay might prevent the wishes of the Sovereign and the people from being realised; and let them not forget that there would come on perilous times if the House of Lords were to become omnipotent, and the House of Commons contemptible. The bill now proposed was but a small measure, for it would only admit one in every twenty of the adult male population now excluded from the franchise.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS, in a very lengthened speech, contended that it was utterly impossible to discuss this question, limited, as it was, to only a portion of the United Kingdom, without considering its necessary bearing upon Ireland and Scotland, the principles of enfranchisement and disfranchisement being mixed up together and applying to every part of the kingdom.

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that if a comparatively late period of the Session had been arrived at without greater progress being made in many of the measures promised in the Queen's speech, and particularly in the question of Parliamentary Reform, that circumstance was occasioned by the proceedings taken by the members of the Opposition for the purposes of delay. There was no reason why Parliament should be dissolved immediately after the passing of this bill. The members of the Opposition side of the House could not, without adopting a step unworthy of a great party, find any justification for not going on with the bill after they had assented to the second reading, and having introduced during their short tenure of office a measure founded upon the general principle of extending the Parliamentary franchise.

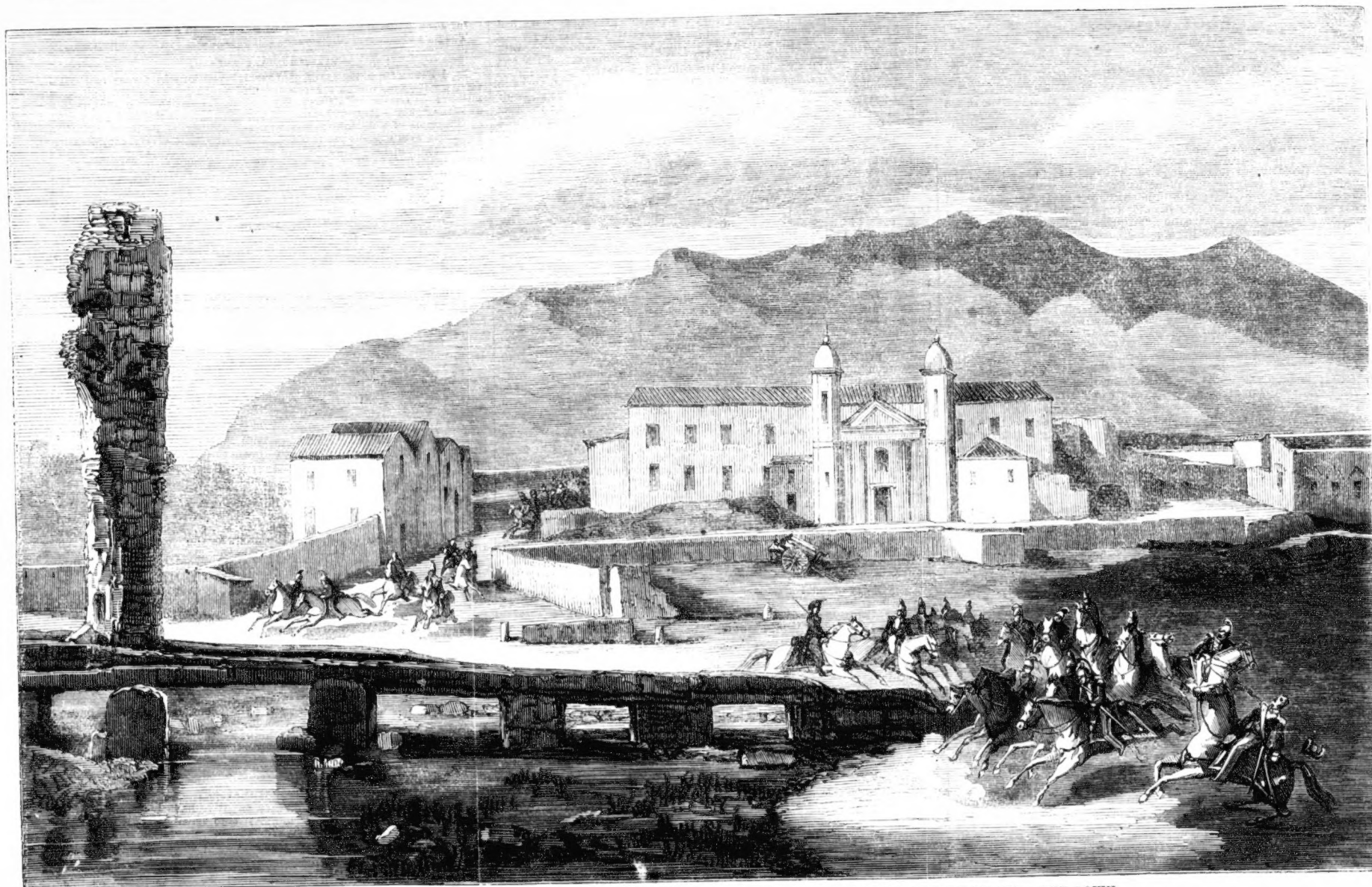
Mr. DISRAELI congratulated the noble Lord upon the first speech he had delivered upon the new Reform Bill. The speech, however, contained some serious errors. He denied that the members with whom he acted had unfairly obstructed the progress of the measure. It was only on Monday last that the Committee on the bill had been proposed by the Government themselves. Neither had the motion for the second reading been met in any hostile spirit on the Opposition side of the House. The debate upon the motion had not, he believed, been unduly prolonged, and in the course of the debate it was from the Ministerial side of the House that many of the weightiest objections against the measure came. The right hon. gentleman concluded by characterising the measure as unjust and incomplete, and challenged the Government to a division of the House upon its merits.

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly replied. The House then divided upon Sir James Fergusson's motion for the adjournment of the debate.

For the adjournment	248
Against it	269
Majority for the Government	21

THE TORRE DEL DIAVOLO, NEAR PALERMO.

WHEN Palermo, still Royal property, was closely threatened by Garibaldi and his patriot followers, it was the custom of the Neapolitan General to send forth troops of dragoons and hussars into the outskirts of the city to watch the movements of the insurrectionists, or to give notice of any advance on their part. The Torre del Diavolo is one of the points occupied by the Neapolitan outposts. It is situated near the Porta Termini and the Porta Austriana, two gates of the city, the general plan of which is described in a letter which we print elsewhere. Our Illustration was taken at a moment when a troop of dragoons, alarmed by some threatening movements in Garibaldi's camp, drove pell-mell into the city to give the news—and to save their skins.



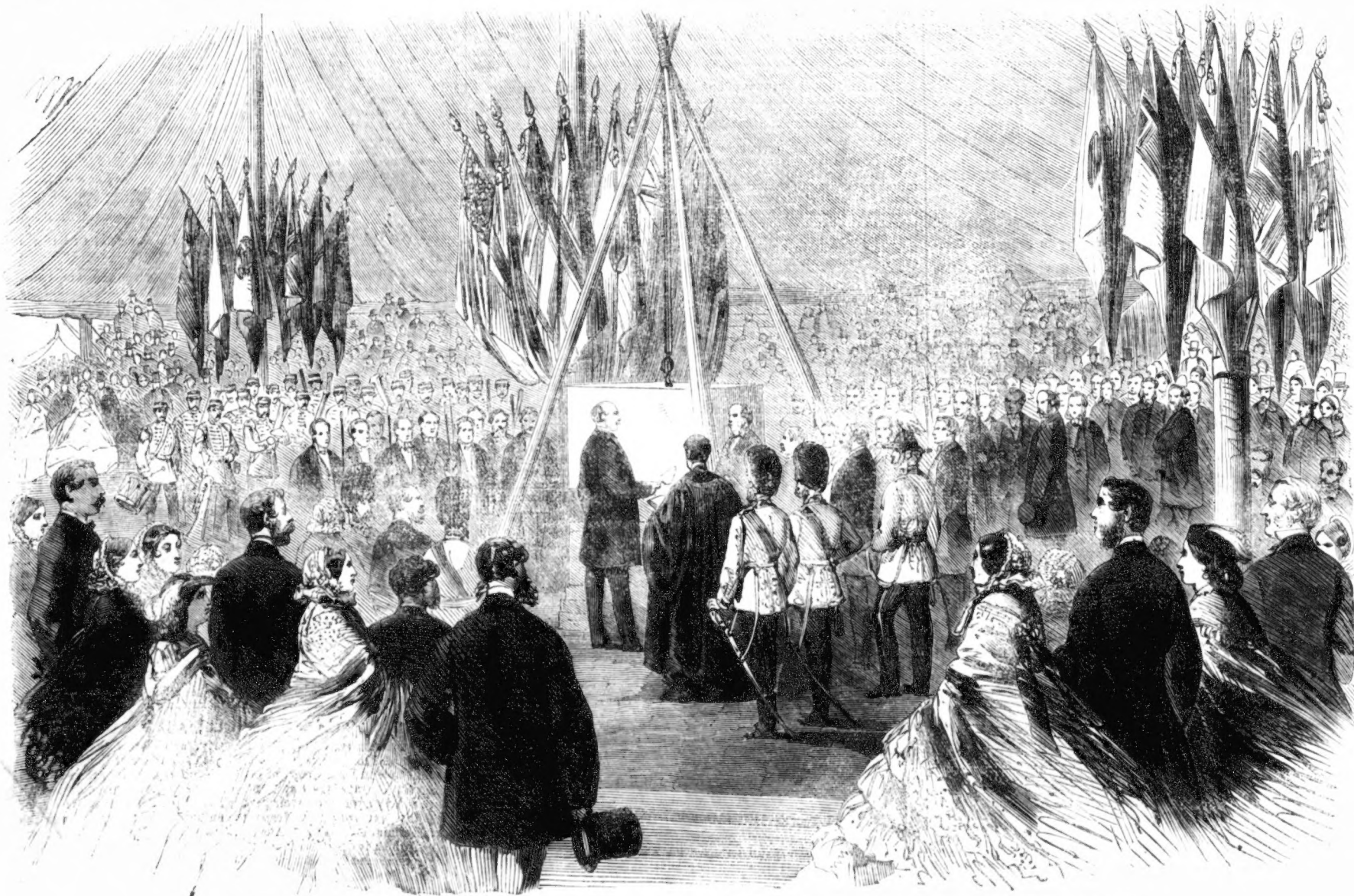
LA TORRE DEL DIAVOLO, IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF PALERMO.—NEAPOLITAN DRAGOONS RETREATING INTO THE TOWN.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE.

THE foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College was laid on Friday (1st) at Maybury, near Woking, by the Prince Consort, in the presence of a large assemblage, comprising not only most of the celebrities of the theatrical profession, but many representatives of the literary

and fashionable world. The occasion was celebrated by a fête in the grounds of the intended college, one principal feature of which was a fancy fair, the stalls of which were presided over by a number of the most celebrated London actresses. The actress saleswomen were not the only objects of interest. There were laughing, shouting crowds gathered

round two rival "Aunt Sallies," of which Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Paul Bedford were the proprietors. Mr. Buckstone was also very successful in attracting custom at "three sticks for a shilling," and his gains were so large as to attract the envy of Mr. P. Bedford and Mr. Toole, the joint proprietors of a similar establishment, the latter gentle-



THE PRINCE CONSORT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE AT MAYBURY, ON FRIDAY LAST.

man meanly seeking to draw away his neighbour's patrons by the declaration that "Mr. Bedford's distance was two inches shorter, and the prizes real 'bacco-boxes contributed by Mr. T. P. Cooke." Mr. Compton and Mr. F. Matthews also superintended "Aunt Sally" establishments, and, moved by their persuasions, many ladies indulged in the athletic but unremunerative game. In addition to the many well-known characters who took an active part in the entertainments of the day, hosts of others familiar to the public behind the footlights made their appearance in full daylight, and the ordinary visitor was continually startled by a ringing laugh or sonorous voice which he was not accustomed to hear except within the walls of a theatre. The day, however, had been marked for a gala day by members of the theatrical profession, and they certainly endeavoured to realise as much enjoyment as possible within the limited space at their command, for a majority of them were compelled to leave at an early hour in order to prevent disappointment to London audiences.

The bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the Hon. Artillery Company were in attendance during the day.

The Dramatic College, intended for the benefit of decayed actors and actresses, is to be erected upon a site of 6½ acres of land, situated at the western verge of Woking-common, and about a quarter of a mile distant from Woking station, being a free gift from the London Necropolis Company. The building, which is in the Early Elizabethan style, will contain twenty houses, each accommodating two inmates upon separate flats. At each wing will be a school-house, with playgrounds attached, and in the centre a large hall, with library and sculpture-room. An arcade will be carried along the whole front of the edifice, affording easy communication to the inmates and a promenade in any weather. The material used will be red brick, with stone dressings. The first brick was laid by Mr. B. Webster, the Master of the College, on April 23; and the foundation-stone was on Friday deposited in its place under the supervision of the Prince Consort.

Mr. Webster read an address thanking his Royal Highness for the honour he had done the institution. The Prince replied that he had accepted the leading part in the day's ceremony with much pleasure. He said, "I believe the institution, if established and conducted (of which I cannot entertain a moment's doubt) in the spirit in which it has been proposed and commenced, cannot fail to confer a lasting benefit not only on the dramatic profession itself but on the public, which is so deeply interested in its well-doing and respectability. . . . The more we can do to elevate the character of the dramatic profession, from which we

expect so much, the more confidently may we hope to see our wishes realised; and the public, therefore, have a higher interest even than the actor himself in the success of an institution which, we trust, is to have that effect. The establishment of a central hall, to form a dramatic library, as well as a museum, and to be open to the profession

fell, not through the blow so much as a step on the platform, for at the time he was struck he was giving back. 2nd Round—Heenan was again on Tom's face. 3rd Round—A good deal of feinting, and at last Sayers lunged out, hit Heenan on the face, and nearly knocked him down. 4th Round—Blows exchanged on the face. 5th Round—Sayers

generally, will act as a common bond of union among its members, the consciousness of which is well calculated to increase their own feelings of self-respect and, as a necessary consequence, to raise their position in the social scale. May God's blessing ever attend this work!"

As a dread of the weather kept many people from attending the Maybury fête who are interested in the college, a fancy fair is shortly to be held in London.

SERGEANT WHITWORTH'S COTTAGE INSIDE SANDOWN FORT.

The cottage in the annexed View to the left hand of the spectator was recently the residence of Sergeant Whitworth, master-gunner in Sandown Fort, and the scene of the fearful tragedy which was reported in our columns a fortnight since.

Sandown Fort is a low quadrangular fortification, flanked with a bastion at each angle, and surrounded by a ditch. It was constructed as far back as the reign of Henry VIII., when the Isle of Wight was constantly subjected to piratical depredations, and is still kept in a good state of repair.

SAYERS AND HEENAN AT THE ALHAMBRA.

LAST week we reported the meeting of Sayers and Heenan at the Alhambra, there to shake hands, to renounce all further hostilities, and to receive each a belt of championship. We have nothing to add to that report save the accompanying illustration, which, we doubt not, will be interesting to many of our readers.

The two redoubtable champions of the P.R. exhibited themselves at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday, on which occasion, notwithstanding the high price of admission (10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.), there was a tolerably full audience. The "entertainment" consisted, besides a sparring exhibition or "set-to" between Sayers and Heenan, of athletic and acrobatic feats, and a repetition of the ceremony of the presentation of belts. Of course the great thing was the sparring. The men went through six rounds, which we find thus described:—

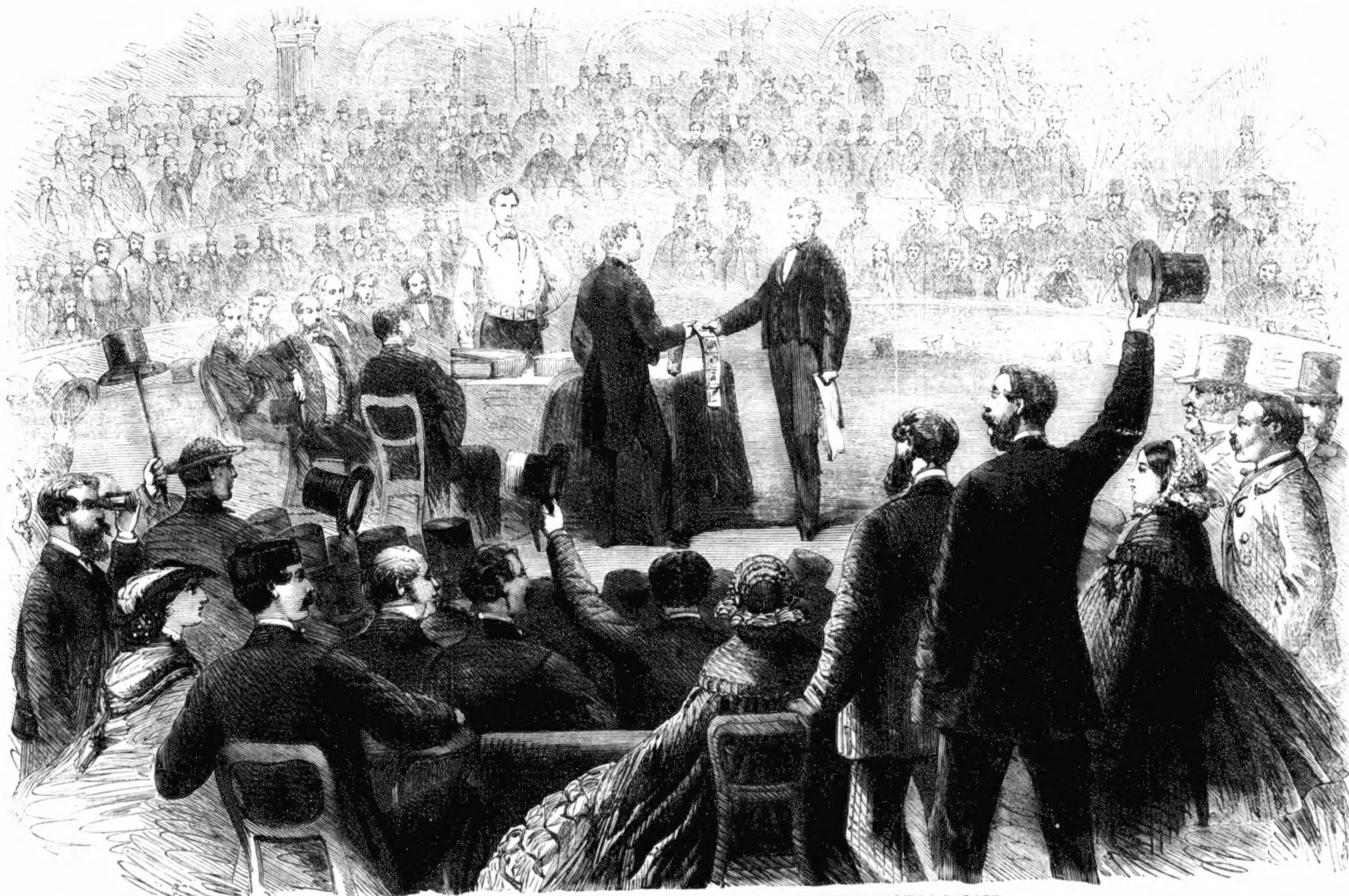
"In round one both men were well up, and, after some hitting and stopping, Heenan's long left arm succeeded in reaching Tom's mouth, and the latter fell, not through the blow so much as a step on the platform, for at the time he was struck he was giving back. 2nd Round—Heenan was again on Tom's face. 3rd Round—A good deal of feinting, and at last Sayers lunged out, hit Heenan on the face, and nearly knocked him down. 4th Round—Blows exchanged on the face. 5th Round—Sayers



COTTAGES INSIDE SANDOWN FORT, THE SCENE OF THE LATE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. EYMONDS, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.)



THE CHAMPION'S BELT.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE BELTS TO SAYERS AND HEENAN AT THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

on Heenan's face again. 6th Round—The hitting was really grand in this last round. Three several times did Heenan hit Sayers on the forehead, and as many times did Sayers hit Heenan. Both men came to close quarters, and then retired, whereupon they were loudly cheered and recalled."

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of July 7 will be issued
A Large and most Beautifully-engraved

MAP OF EUROPE.

Size, three feet six inches by three feet; uniform with the Maps of London and England and Wales, already published in connection with this Journal. This Map, in the preparation of which no expense has been spared, has been engraved from the very best authorities, and will be printed on a stout sheet of paper, far superior in quality to that used for the Maps above mentioned. The price of it, including the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, will be 6d.

Orders should be given to the agents at least a week before the day of publication.

2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

MILITARY JOBBERY.

THE first requisite of a statesman is a knowledge of human character and life, and one of the earliest things to be learned from these is that personal questions, rather than abstract and general ones, impress mankind most. Break a rule of the Constitution, and you may go off free; but injure a person or advance him unjustly, and you are sure to stir up emotion. Every thinking reader remembers the agitations about the Middlesex election and Wilkes—about Queen Caroline and the bill against her; and knows that no infringement of a mere doctrine could have raised half so much disturbance. The appointment of Lord Clanricarde to office made Palmerston more enemies than a whole course of unpopular policy could have done. The world is dramatic in its way of looking at things, and feels most intensely what is put before it embodied in individuals—in persons.

Will nobody teach Mr. Sidney Herbert and some of his high friends that, while neither the cost of our military system nor its defects provoke much anger from the public, a job about an appointment excites universal irritation and disgust? Let him lay the truth to heart, for, though no genius, his intelligence is quite sufficient to make him appreciate it on reflection. That Grey business is vexing people still; we do not mean only soldiers, who read in the fact a dark prophecy of their own destinies if they happen to be poor and unimportant men, but observing men, whose curiosity is only ordinary about such subjects—everywhere. The way it was defended has kept its bad odour fresh; for, not to mince phrases, it was defended by a sheer bit of cant. The pretence that it would have been "cowardly" to pass over a courtier was one of those sentimental affectations that are all the more nauseous from their being refined and half-plausible. General Grey has done his duty, and it has been an easy-going duty. But sinecure colonelcies are a peculiar class of appointments suited on the very face of them to reward veteran merit;—not that humdrum kind of merit which consists in going through the routine of a profession respectably, but merit rare and remarkable, and combined with the disadvantages of personal fortune. Here was a pillow for a veteran who sleeps on boards, and Mr. Herbert gave it to a gentleman who has always had a sofa. We dare say General Grey has performed admirably his services to Prince Albert—has waited about him, we suppose, and chatted and shot with him as occasion required. But, while he has been advancing with his Highness on a pheasant-preserve, other soldiers have faced very different objects than the finest cock—sturdy Russians, for instance—in their old age, having had dashing Frenchmen to encounter in their youth. There are many old fellows of this breed to whom the appointment would have been a little Paradise; and it was given to a man of whom all his friends can say that he has done decently all those professional matters which, of course, it would have been disgraceful to neglect. The affair was not a job only, but a snobbish job—a kind of thing that a gentleman ought to have been too proud to do, even if he had not been too honest.

There is something peculiarly Whiggish about a piece of patronage of this sort. Lord Derby is about the first patrician in England, and has a better right to indulge aristocratic sympathies than Mr. Herbert. But he did not do this kind of thing. In fact, his passing over certain youthful "swells" in making his political appointments has much to do with the attempts made to divide his party, just now, by so-called Conservatives. Is not this true, Lord Robert Cecil? If rumour is not altogether wrong, your Lordship could give us a hint here.

But, in truth, this kind of improper patronage, inspired by improper influence, is only spurious, even as aristocratic. The General is a Grey, but he might have been a Phipps. A Courtenay might be a poor soldier, and would be passed over as unceremoniously as a Bell or a Smith. Lord Collingwood was snubbed by the Court, and his peerage refused to his female descendants, quite as impartially as if he had not been of the great old Collingwoods of Silbourne Tower. It is to cliques among the titled people that favour goes, just as the Mirabeaus were neglected by Louis XIV. We know where the last of the line was found when the time came.

We have said before that the cost of the Army, enormous as it is considering the results, is borne very patiently by the country. The British people has its faults, but stinginess with its money for public objects was never among them. The Plantagenets could always get money from our ancestors by professing that the national honour required the means of keeping rival Powers in order; and everybody knows that the obstinately-pacific policy of James I. helped to ruin his family by weakening the public respect for them.

The next appointment (and there is a vacancy while we write) will be curiously watched for. But we agree with the *Times* that this kind of abuse can only be reached by the action of the House of Commons. A real reformer is needed for it, and real reformers are rare. Platform declamation is easy enough, but it requires courage of a different kind to encounter the sneers from shrewd patricians which such attempts at reform provoke. The British middle-class man is very timid in social matters, and hence he allows his brother to be cheated out of the reward of his life by courtiers, lackeys, Whig "swells," and that sort of creatures.

A FIRST-CLASS GOLD MEDAL has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Small, Vice-Consul for France at Lowestoft, for his exertions in saving the crew of the French schooner *Jeune Mathilde*, which was wrecked on that coast.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT left town for Windsor on Tuesday, to be present at Ascot Races. It is expected that the Court will return to town to-day (Saturday).

HER MAJESTY has become the purchaser of Miss Osborne's picture "The Governors" in the Royal Academy.

HER MAJESTY proposes to visit Berlin in September, to be present at the baptism of the infant which the Princess Frederick William promises to add to the Royal house of Prussia. The Queen will reside at the new palace at Potsdam.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS and the Count de Flandre arrived at Dover on Friday, the 1st inst.

ON MONDAY there will be a very numerous investiture of the Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has appointed Dr. Kraetzer permanent special French Consul at Manchester, being the first appointment of the kind in that city. The Consul is the author of several works on commercial subjects in France.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE lately arrived in New York. It is said that the object of his journey is to engage in a hunting and fishing excursion in the north and west. But first he was to proceed to Washington, to present his respects to the President.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR recently inspected a flat-bottomed boat on the Seine, constructed on a new model, for landing troops on the seacoast.

THE YOUNG PRINCE CHRISTIAN WILLIAM OF DENMARK, son of the Crown Prince, has just been admitted as a pupil to the Royal Naval School at Copenhagen, after undergoing the required examination. This is the first time that a Prince of the reigning family of Denmark has competed for admission to a public school.

LORD AND LADY BLOOMFIELD arrived in town on Friday (the 1st) from Berlin, his Lordship having obtained a short leave of absence from his diplomatic post.

THE AUTHORITIES have decided on furnishing the whole of the troops proceeding to India with cholera-belts, to be worn next the skin.

DR. CULLEN has addressed a long letter to the clergy of Dublin on "the dangers to which the faith of the poor Catholic children is exposed." This document was read on Sunday last in all the churches and chapels of the diocese.

AT WORCESTER CATHEDRAL on Sunday a series of special services was commenced. The Rev. Canon Wood preached on the occasion, and the services will be continued during the summer months. Last summer they were most successful.

THE CHOLERA has appeared in Malaga, from fifty to sixty persons dying daily. It is expected, however, that it will not spread. A correspondent writes—"This is a present brought us by the troops that have returned from Africa."

THE CHILD MARY EUGENIE PLUNGER has been pardoned on condition of her being placed in the care of a lady selected by her friends.

IT WAS ON WHIT SUNDAY that Palermo was stormed and carried; on the same Sunday eleven years ago Rome was assaulted by the French, whom Garibaldi kept out from the 12th of June to the 2nd of July.

THE OFFICIAL *Gazette* of Turin announces that "a lady of Paris, who wishes her name not to be divulged, has sent to the King's Government through its consulate the sum of 20,000*fr.* towards the expenses of the Royal army."

JOHN ROWE, a journeyman painter of Newport, Staffordshire, has just come into a fortune of £40,000 bequeathed by an uncle in Australia. Rowe is described as a "steady, upright, deserving old man."

A MAGNIFICENT EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE has just been mounted by Professor Airy at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The size of the object-glass at the Royal Observatory is nearly thirteen inches in diameter.

WITH reference to the funeral of Sir O. Barry, it is stated that not fewer than eighty official persons connected with the Abbey claimed and received handbills, &c.—costly items in the undertaker's bill.

THE *Oxford Journal* has reason to believe that Lord Brougham will visit Oxford at the approaching Commemoration, and that the honorary degree of D.C.L. will be conferred on him.

A REMARKABLY PLUMP CHILD has been discovered by the *Dover Chronicle* at Swanley. The prodigy is a girl. She is twelve years of age, and she weighs nearly twenty stone!

FIELD MARSHAL THE EARL OF STRAFFORD died on Monday evening, at the age of eighty-eight. With the exception of Lord Sinclair, he was the oldest member of the House of Peers.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN who entered the Royal Navy between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1859, was 16,493. The number who deserted within the same period was 2338, of whom 712 had received bounty amounting to £1571.

SINCE DECEMBER, 1851, there have been eight suppressions of journals in France, 28 suspensions, and 184 *acquisitions*—total, 220.

THE CHANSEL FLEET, which has been lying in the Downs for some days, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, C.B., sailed on Monday from Sheerness for Leith.

AN ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION for the troops in the Bengal Presidency has been organised.

THE HON. AND REV. S. WALDEGRAVE has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle. The new Bishop is reported to have had great experience in parochial work, and to be a good scholar and an apt man of business. The Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, a son of the Earl of Aberdeen, is to have the stall in Salisbury Cathedral vacated by the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE EAR DISPENSARY, School-square—an excellent institution—appeal to the public for aid, applicants for relief having become so numerous as to embarrass the charity, with its present funds.

EDWARDS, the bankrupt who absconded from Birmingham, has been taken into custody at Stockholm.

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY the number of wrecks was 124. In the month of January there were 229, in February 154, in March 166, and in April 133, making a total during the present year of 506.

LORD BROUGHAM'S inaugural address at the University of Edinburgh has appeared of such high literary merit to the French savans that an eminent professor at one of the French colleges is about to bring out a French translation of it.

THE *Espana* of Madrid states that Cardinal Wiseman is about to visit Spain "to promote a subscription on behalf of the Holy See, and to stimulate the faithful to take part in the loan opened by his Holiness."

THE LATE TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER has retarded the completion of the upper-deck fittings and rigging of the *Great Eastern*, and her departure for New York has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th inst., though it will certainly not be delayed beyond the 23rd, as longer detention would again lose the high tides over the bar at New York.

LISZT is about to marry a Russian Princess. "The German journals," says the *Gazette Musicale*, "announce the approaching marriage of Franz Liszt with the Princess Wittgenstein. The dispensation, so long expected, has arrived from Rome."

UPWARDS OF £1200 is again acknowledged in the columns of the *Weekly Register* as contributions towards the Papal fund. Of this amount £760 comes from Nottingham district; and from Sir C. Tempest £200; Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., £100; Mr. Rhodes, £100; Miss Hanbury, £100, &c. The collections now in progress in the north of England are expected to be very large.

THE AMIENS ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW has been wound up by a grand allegorical masquerade, representing Edward the Third of England doing homage to Philip the Sixth of France. In this allegorical "masque" it is needless to say that all unpleasant allusions to the battle of Cressy, in which the two Sovereigns tried conclusions, were strictly avoided.

THE POPE has sent a sum of 2000*fr.* to the subscription which has been opened for Mlle. Trochu, descendant of Racine.

CAPTAIN COLLING and LIEUTENANT ARMSTRONG, of the 26th Regiment, stationed at Dublin, were returning from musketry practice on the Curragh directly across the line of fire of a party (contrary to all orders on the subject), when a shot struck the former officer, and he died almost immediately.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FORGED NOTES, bearing date the 15th of February, 1860, are in circulation. They are admirably executed, and bear so close a resemblance in every respect to genuine ones that the most experienced persons are likely to be deceived by them.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed to inquire into the state of her Majesty's dockyards are Mr. Ricardo, M.P., chairman; Lord Gifford, Sir Henry Willoughby, M.P., Captain R. S. Robinson, R.N., and Mr. Dalgleish, M.P.

A MEETING was held at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, to promote the early-closing movement on Saturdays, with a view to enable the employes relieved from their business occupations on that day to join rifle corps. Lord Elcho presided, and Lord Shaftesbury and one or two clergymen delivered speeches in favour of the movement.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON two houses, long unoccupied in the Waterloo-road, fell out on the pavement. No person received any injury.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

IN "Manning's Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons" there is a biography of Sir Richard Waldegrave. He is the fifth Speaker on the record, and from him descends the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, the new Bishop of Carlisle. The reverend gentleman also descends from five other families which have supplied Speakers to the House of Commons, and is connected by family ties with eight Speakers. The last Speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, now Lord Eversley, is the new Bishop's uncle by marriage. Lord Eversley married Miss Whitbread, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, the eminent statesman, and sister of the late Countess Waldegrave, mother of the Bishop. The Bishop is a young man—only forty-three—and some years ago he would have been thought too young to be elevated to the Episcopal Bench. He married a daughter of Francis Pym, Esq., of the Teazels, Bedfordshire, and sister of the unfortunate gentleman who was killed a few weeks back on the Great Northern railway. The Pym's are descended from old Pym of the Long Parliament. Lord Chelton, the Bishop's elder brother, was killed in the Crimea. So much for the genealogy and family connection of the new Bishop. The *Saturday Review* has lately been complaining that Lord Palmerston has appointed Bishops at the instigation of Lord Shaftesbury, and that unlearned men have been elevated to the bench, but in this instance there is no ground for the latter complaint, for Mr. Waldegrave took a double first at Oxford. Nor do I imagine that Lord Shaftesbury had much to do with his appointment. Mr. Waldegrave is not of the High Church, it is true; but Lord Palmerston's dislike of the High Churchmen is quite as strong as that of the noble Earl; with this difference, however—Lord Shaftesbury dislikes them on religious grounds, Lord Palmerston, I imagine, on political. However, this appointment is a very good one, whencesoever the suggestion came.

What will be the result of the debate upon Mr. Mackinnon's motion to postpone the Reform Bill until after the Census of 1861 shall be known I am very unwilling to prophesy, for it is not unlikely that it may be settled before your paper gets into the hands of your readers, and then there might be my prophecy and a result fatal to my character as a political prophet before the public at the same time, which would not be pleasant. I may, however, venture to say that there are certain storm-birds upon the wing which make me think that the Government, unless it can escape by some ingeniously-contrived measure, will be beaten. For instance, Sir William Hayter was down at the House on Monday night; and Mr. Grantley Berkeley, one of Lord Palmerston's old whips, was flitting about the lobby. And there were also certain other symptoms more easily discerned than described, which augur to my mind that at all events the Government itself apprehends danger ahead. It is a strange state of things. Nine out of ten of the members wish this bantling dead; but how to get it decently buried is a very difficult question. The Conservatives would throttle it without mercy, but they cannot do it alone; and the difficulty is how to help them without appearing to be accomplices in the murder.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Is it by comparison with its younger brethren that *Blackwood* begins to read heavily, or does it really require not merely a little fresh blood, but a new arrangement—a different supervision? Certainly the last few numbers have been dull enough, and the present shows but little improvement. Some third-rate verses, certainly not up to modern periodical standard; the continuation of the dull story of "Norman Sinclair"; and a parody on Macaulay's "Lars Porsona," called "The Fight for the Belt," not unamusing, but not very close to the original, form the light literature of its contents. "Captain Speke's Adventures" have far too much space allotted to them; they do not bear comparison with many other books of modern travel; and the article on "Scottish National Character" is a mere *rechauffé* of Dean Ramsay's anecdotes, with a repetition of the oft-described virtues and quaintnesses of the Scotch. "The Balance of Power" is the political article, and this is written spiritedly enough—only, unfortunately, nine-tenths of the public do not hold the views which it endeavours to inculcate.

While *Magazine* retrogrades, his younger rival, the *Cornhill*, proceeds on her course with the greatest spirit and with rapid strides. Even her instruction is very pleasantly "put," as is the fashion to phrase it; and even the light, open type helps to relieve rather dry subjects, and to render them less formidable to the amusement-seeker. Thus, the opening article, "London the Stronghold of England," gives a plan for the defence of the metropolis, which, while doubtless perfectly feasible and correct in its scientific detail, is thoroughly readable and amusing. Mr. Thackeray brings to an end his novelette of "Love the Widower," which every one has read and laughed over, and which achieved its intended aim in creating an interest, although, as a description of society, it is a mere exaggerated *charge*. The author would seem to have been indulging in a series of more than usually sardonic grins at the world, for throughout the characters in his little comedy we have not one of even decent feelings. We had hoped something from the honest affection of Mr. Drencher, the apothecary, but he jilts his sweetheart in the easiest manner, while the girl herself goes to another man without the smallest feeling. Mr. Lewes' "Studies of Animal Life" are also concluded in this number. The "Hogarth" is still admirable. Mr. Sala is holding more to his subject, and his introductory bit this month is in excellent taste. There is a very good instalment of "Framley Parsonage," with an atrocious illustration by Mr. Millais—atrocity, that is, as an illustration to the story; but excellent for Mr. Jay: if that costly mourning-warehouse proprietor would only purchase the block, he would have a splendid frontispiece for his price-list of well-crimined black silks. The third of the Roundabout Papers, "On some Recent Victories," is in very questionable taste. The *Cornhill Magazine* should be above puffing itself, even with the puff humorous.

AN excellent number of *Fraser*, with several capital essays, foremost among which is A. K. H. B.'s "Concerning Growing Old." To those living in the struggles and turmoils of the metropolis the writings of this gentleman come like calmness, rest, and country air—softening, tranquillising, revivifying, and improving. Their greatest charm is their simplicity and truthfulness. You feel that the kindly feelings expressed in every line are genuine, and not that catchpenny style of platted geniality nowadays so common. Throughout there is no attempt at effect, no classical quotation, no showy writing; all is quiet, earnest, and unaffected, immediately betokening the work of a scholar and a Christian. Another favourite essayist in *Fraser* is the gentleman writing under the name of "Shirley," whose review article this month—"A Raid Among the Rhymers"—is marked with all his usual good sense and more than his usual energy. Hard words certainly are those he uses against Professor Blackie's "Lyrical Poems," but scarcely hard enough, as it would be impossible to find terms of condemnation too strong for the insensible twaddle here quoted. The work is evidently the production of an extremely silly person, with whose silliness, however, there is a strong intermixture of spite; for it will hardly be credited that in a book bearing the name of the Professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University are to be found sentiments breathing the most preposterous hatred and defiance to England and her people. Mr. Blackie's acquaintance with and powers of handling his own language is small enough. In Greek he may be tremendous, but our liking for that classic tongue is not strong enough, and our objection to Mr. Blackie's general sentiment is far too strong, for us to exclaim, with the person in the "Femmes Savantes," "Ah! pou l'amour de Grec! souffrez qu'on vous embrasse!" Mr. Spedding, while giving all credit to the attention shown to readers at the British Museum, gives some suggestion for the improvement of the reading-room, which are well worthy of attention. Those pleasant papers, "The Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century," treat this month of Twickenham, of Pope, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Henry Fielding, there residing; the chapter on Pope's Villa is written too much in a would-be comic style; the anticipation of how the villa, had it been left intact, would have been besieged by sucking poets

come to catch inspiration, is simply absurd, and not amusing, for there are many poets' houses still left in the suburbs of London the occupants of which find their domestic privacy in no way invaded; but the writer atones for this by his admirable description of Fielding's little cottage, and by his kindly moralising on this prince of novelists. Other articles in *Fraser* are eulogistic reviews of the "Notes on Hunting," and Mr. Smiles's "Self-Help," a paper descriptive of the principles and the success of the workmen's co-operative store at Rochdale (which, by-the-way, some time ago was ably discussed in the *Saturday Review*), and an impartial critique on the Academy Exhibition.

Macmillan's opens with a disquisition on the suffrage considered in reference to the working and the professional classes, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, whose talents and philanthropy eminently entitle him to speak on such a question. Four sonnets by the Rev. Charles Tennyson Turner, of average prettiness, nothing more, come next, followed by a paper, affectingly entitled "Shelley in Pall Mall," but which is simply an account of his youthful dealings with Stockdale the publisher. The writer of this paper, Mr. Richard Garnett, throws down the gauntlet to Mr. T. L. Peacock in regard to certain statements regarding Shelley in the last-named gentleman's recent articles in *Fraser*, which statements are to be refuted at a time "which cannot be distant." The most interesting bit in the article is a letter from John Ballantyne, the Edinburgh publisher, declining to undertake the production of a youthful poem by Shelley, called "The Wandering Jew," which he considers as "better suited to the character and liberal feelings of the English than the bigoted spirit which yet pervades many cultivated minds in this country;" and the letter proceeds—"Even Walter Scott is assailed on all hands at present by our Scotch spiritual and evangelical magazines and institutions for having promulgated atheistical doctrine in 'The Lady of the Lake.'" The new chapters of "Tom Brown at Oxford" revert to the University, and the interest, which slacked a little in the last number, is renewed. There is also a clever and dramatic description of a wreck off Ramsgate, and the rescue of the crew by the life-boat; and papers on the Royal Academy and the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

In the *Constitutional Press* the most noticeable features are some hitherto unpublished stanzas by Campbell, obviously the first sketch for the well-known "Battle of the Baltic;" a striking set of verses, "Beaten to Death;" and a paper on the "Influence of Egyptian Archaeology on Bible Studies."

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.

ALL the Irish journals chronicle the success of the Pope's recruiting-sergeants in Ireland. Batches of fifty or sixty volunteers depart for Rome several times a week.

A letter from one of the recruits at Rome has been published. The writer says:—

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Pope's Own, as our regiment is to be called, that have had the distinguished honour of being presented to his Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms, with the harp of Erin underneath. The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered to join us. We had an interview with the Minister of War this morning. He showed us a telegraphic despatch, saying that 1000 Irishmen would be in Ancona, in two vessels, on Tuesday next. Monsignor Talbot told us that his Holiness would rather have one regiment of Irishmen than five of any other nation, because they would give their lives and their hearts freely in defence of the rights of the Vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter. We went next to the English College, and had a very warm reception from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.

On being presented to the Pope, his Holiness presented these recruits with a medal with his likeness on one side, and on the other the following inscription:—

The Roman citizens dedicate this medal to the Irishmen who came to Rome for the purpose of defending the Rights of the Roman Pontiff, the Common Father of all. "And there was only one heart and one soul of all the multitudes of the believers" Plus IX.

A letter from Ancona in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the Irish recruits there were disgusted both with their quarters and the ragged fellows they were henceforth to consort with; that, to quiet them, they were sent to an inn instead of to the barracks; but that they, nevertheless, applied to the British Consul for his intervention, who, however, told them plainly they were no longer British subjects, since they had taken service under the Pope.

The *Times* observes of these volunteers that if they are not wanted when they arrive at the scene of action they will be met with by the indifference and contempt of their employers; if they are wanted, on the other hand, "they will find themselves face to face with a people who have had the patience and forbearance to bide their time, and who will therefore have the resolution to take advantage of the golden opportunity when it is their own. Imagine the feelings of a Roman patriot at the head of an armed band coming upon a batch of foreigners of whom he knows nothing but that they are not Romans nor even Italians, but men of foreign lineage and speech, who have hired themselves out at so much a day to do the bloody work of the priests! Help or sympathy from here, we would solemnly warn them, they need not expect. Not a British trigger will be drawn nor a British remonstrance be uttered on their behalf, whatever may betide. They will have courted the vengeance of an incensed people; they must meet it in the hour of their extremity as best they may."

INJURED INNOCENCE.

The following article appeared in the *Moniteur* a few days since:

"The Government thinks it its duty to protest against the suppositions of every description, the malevolent accusations, or inconsiderate interpretations, to which for some weeks past the annexation of Savoy and of the arrondissement of Nice to France has given rise. It is after a successful war, and events which have considerably increased its territory, that the King of Sardinia, on the just demand of the Emperor, and consulting, moreover, the interests of the provinces separated from the rest of his States by the highest mountains of Europe, has consented to sign the treaty which is about to unite them to France after the solemn vote of the populations. What can there be more frank, more regular, more legitimate? Nevertheless, under the influence of hostile passions or imprudent friendships, some give utterance to insinuations, others to observations, which tend to attribute to the French Government the design of provoking, or allowing to arise, complications in Europe, to find therein an opportunity of further aggrandisement. It is animated by an entirely contrary idea.

"The Government—we proclaim it publicly—deplores these attempts, which are meant to propagate daily the most incorrect impressions as to its real intentions. The Emperor exerts all his efforts to re-establish confidence, which has been shaken in Europe. His sole desire is to live in peace with the Sovereigns his allies, and to devote all his energies to the active development of the resources of France."

THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.—A letter from Turin in the *Perseveranza* of Milan has the following:—"The affair of Cardinal Corsi is settled. As a prince of the Church he refuses homage to the King and to the law, and the Government in its turn refuses him the aid of the secular arm in the exercise of his powers as Archbishop of Pisa. If the Cardinal does not acknowledge Victor Emmanuel for his King, the Government in return cannot acknowledge his quality of Archbishop of Pisa. His Eminence is free to go or stay wherever it may please him, except within the territory of that diocese. Nevertheless, the Cardinal attempts to pass himself off for a martyr and a prisoner, and pretends that he cannot leave the Convent of the Mission, where he is at present, without an express order of Government. But the Keeper of the Seals has officially notified him that he has no other order to give him but that of keeping at a respectful distance from his diocese; and that if it be his pleasure to stay in the convent he is perfectly free to do so, but that it will be his own act, and not that of the Government." The *Espresso* of Turin states that the house of the Duchessa of Montmorency at Borgo, near Carignano, has been searched by the police. Father Ginoglio, one of the contributors to the *Campanile* of Turin, has been arrested.

FETE AT THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

VERY early in the morning of last Friday, first of June, Rose I from my downy pillow, soul-depressed and out of tune; Ached my head, while all body felt as if the gallant boy Whom Benicia claims as son—Benicia in the country Troy— With his "auctioneer," had caught me, unresisting, unawares, Or as if my ribs had suffered from the "thuds" of Thomas Sayers. Shone the sun, *magnifique dicitur*! cloudless was the summer sky, Airy sprites began to whisper in suggestive accents—"Fly! Cut your work! desert your office! run out somewhere by the train!" "Never!" said I, "never! Well, really; doesn't seem as though 'twould rain.

Haven't had a day since August." Then I seized a pen and wrote—"Dear Sir,—Sorry to inform you—bad affection of the throat—Elephantiasis impending—think it best to step at home—Trust to-morrow to the office quite another man to come." This I posted to my master, man severe and stern to view; Then, invited by the sunshine, hastened off to Waterloo.

Shall I run down to Staines and put up at the Swan? Shall I float in a boat old Thames to swim upon? Shall I go down to Hampton and walk in the Meze, Or at Windsor see Royalty, circled by Greys? Shall I visit Southampton, to see the Great Ship, Or into the back of the Island shall dip? Shall I go to—bless me! what a singular crowd! Their costume, how gay, and their voices, how loud! Why, here's—oh?—no, it isn't. Yes, it must be, I vow! Othello, Belphegor, Peg Woffington! Now, Box and Cox closely follow. Here's Nelly O'Neill, Jack Young, Hester Grazebrook. I certainly feel As though I were rapidly growing insane; That I've seen all these people before I maintain, In connection with spangles, and velvet, and ermine; But where, or with whom, I can't really determine. Here, guard! who are these? Speak up! what do you say? "It's the playacting gents going out for the day!"

Here, a ticket! Through the wicket let me quickly pass, I pray, man! What! a guinea? I'm a nunny such a price for fun to pay, man. Take the money! Oh, how funny! here are three great men, I vow, Sirs, Talking together of the weather, dressed in common hats and trousers!

Off goes the train with a whistle and shriek; And the little man next us with smooth-shaven cheek Pretends to be frightened and turns up his eyes, Says, "Don't do that again, Sir!" as though in surprise, And he winks and he blinks in such comical fright, As to make all those near him convulsed with delight. The fun reaches its height, when his tall friend in black, With the very red face and the very broad back, Then asked if he means this fine day to enjoy? Says, in accents sonorous, "I believe you, my bo-o-o-y!" And Kingston, and Walton, and Weybridge are passed; We've arrived at the end of our journey at last;

With the wind in our teeth, We're set down on a heath, All blasted and bare—such as General M'Beath And his friend Captain Banquo, with kilt, without breeches, Were cursing when met by the present witches And here are witches, too, but not the witches of the storm; Each eye glows and through every cheek the life-blood rushes warm. As, ranged in rows, we gaze on those fair beings of delight Who keep the stalls this day—they off have "kept the stalls" at night. Let me at once this hard steel-pen away as useless fling, Grant me, O Muse, the softest quill, cut from a stock-dove's wing, While I record the charms of those who, playing well their parts, Stole, in the guise of charity, our purses and our hearts. "Which, I will name no names," great Gamp, by doctrine stands confessed,

Else could I strike a thrilling chord in many a manly breast, Else would I elate, with joy state, though youths conspired to flay me, In accents clear, "Oh SEDGWICK dear, *tu ne sois pas comme je t'ai*," Else would I sing of SWANBOROUGH's aristocratic grace, Of WYNDHAM's arm, of STIRLING's voice, of WILTON's classic face. Else would I tell of those light waves to which on HERBERT's brow The leaders of the P. R. B. in adoration bow, Else I—although the printers wait, and editors may hurry— Would "ask for more," from OLIVER, and for a handbook to that MURRAY.

Still, stay, Let me say A word of approval, as strong as I may, For the kind-hearted fellows who helped on our day For BEDFORD the mighty, for BUCKSTONE and TOOLE, For COMPTON, and all who descended to play In a sense not offensive, but kindly—the fool. All honour to WEBSTER, the Master—the man To whom the great work owes its excellent plan, And others who always are found in the van Of Intellect's march. If their names would but scan, I'd include them all here—one can't more than one can!

Yet one name stands out From the "rabble and rout" As deserving of mention, in spite of all flams. If in Charity's cause you would seek for a "party" To aid you in manner most downright and hearty, You will find him, all Frenchmen will tell you, *chez SAMS*. THE LOUNGER.

ELTON COLLEGE SPEECH DAY.—Monday was the annual speech day at Elton College; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance of fashionable visitors did not show a falling off. After the speeches, which were delivered in excellent style, the company repaired to the shooting-fields, where the juvenile volunteers, to the number of 300, in their new uniforms, were on march, headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards, and afterwards went through a number of evolutions. At seven o'clock, notwithstanding the wetness of the ground, the Brocas was crowded, to witness the departure of the boats to "Old Surley."

CHARITY SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The annual meeting of the charity schools of the metropolis at St. Paul's has long signified the 6th of June. The transference of the festival to the Crystal Palace scarcely diminishes its religious solemnity, and very greatly enhances its holiday character. The meeting on Wednesday was equally beautiful as a spectacle and successful as a demonstration of educational benevolence. A similar festival will take place on Saturday, the 10th inst., when several of the schools which took part in Wednesday's performance, together with the National Schools of the metropolis, and 1000 tenors and basses, numbering in all 5000 voices, will perform a selection of choruses and part songs.

THE KING'S CROSS ACCIDENT.—The guard, to whose carelessness in not putting on the brake the accident at the King's-cross Railway Station was entirely attributable, has received his deserts. It was proved at the Clerkenwell Police Court that the accident was occasioned by his criminal remissness, and that he was intoxicated at the time. He confessed to having drunk four glasses of ale and some gin at Peterborough, an admission quite sufficient to prove that he was not in a state to attend properly to his duties. The magistrate sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

THREE ENGLISH PRISONERS have been arrested in Paris whose names are not given. What strikes the police with most astonishment is the regularity with which the fellows kept their accounts. Papers have been found upon them purporting to be due acknowledgments of remittances, and of investments in public securities, worthy, as the saying is, of a better cause. They are quite an example to reckless French practitioners in the same line.

A FRENCH SCHEME.—A scheme is reported to be on foot to raise £1,500,000 under a French guarantee of five per cent, for the construction in this country of ten vessels, each of about 6000 tons register, or 10,000 builders' tonnage, to be ultimately employed as a steam line from France to the East. It may be easily conceived that the Emperor Napoleon would be glad to afford his occupation in accelerating his naval preparations, and supplying a class of vessels that might serve admirably as transports.

Literature.

Lucile. By OWEN MEREDITH, Author of "The Wanderer," "Clytemnestra," &c. Chapman and Hall, 1860.

To write in verse a modern tale, in very modern language, with thoroughly modern imagery and reflections, is an undertaking that will appear more difficult the more minutely we consider the habits and conventions that must be thrown off in order to execute it. The Muses, it must be confessed, are rather old-fashioned in their tastes; perhaps that is their way of showing their immortal youth and preservation; they cannot, of course, deny the glorious early epochs in which they were courted by men of genius, and so they are always tempted to ignore the periods that have since elapsed, and the changes that have taken place in human forms and fashions. If they set themselves to admit these things, it is in an spasmodic, and partly exaggerated, manner; but the attempt is not long sustained, nor with apparent ease or relish. Look at the Muse of Sculpture, whose levees are still thronged by figures in Roman and Hellenic, or in still more pristine dresses or undresses; how many centuries do you think our hats, buttons, crinolines will have to maintain themselves in being before they can presume upon an occasional regard across her serene Greek feature? Her sister of Painting has been more tolerant of new costumes; but, then, how long did she labour, with a more than Julianic zeal, to restore the Olympians in *propria persona*, Mars, Venus, Bacchus, &c., to the direction of human affairs and to the counsels of princes, especially in the courts of great French dynasties? Then the epic Muse of Portugal, not three centuries ago, sent Vasco da Gama to rediscover and Christianise India under the immediate tutelage of the "mother of Eneas." In the imagery of our Spenser and Milton, how have these deities figured, to their own surprise, beside fiends and angels, as well as the witches, dragons, and knights-errant that had no less died out from practical tradition and were floating faster down Lethe's placid runlets! And, even when she rearranges her "machinery," how dear to her are ancient similes and their applications! how much more she knows of Arcadian lions than of cats domestic! how much reader is she to speak of "sad Philomela" than the English nightingale's "merry juggling"! how she was caught tripping when she declared the "citron and olive the fairest of fruit," in total oblivion, as Landor remarked, of peach and strawberry and such unclassical products! And, in point of language with us, look how she cleaves to "thee-thou-ings" and *roccoco* "ests," and "eths," and "eds," and demi-Latin inversions, and semi-Saxon rhymes of "one" and "moan"! And with what an uneasy reverence she talks of the inventions of the age, forced by a kind of philosophy to bow to steam and electricity, and shrinking from the exterior of the ugly locomotive, the shabby telegraph-post, with its wires and bits of crockery, and the smoke, and tremor, and nausea of the steam-boat! True, she did lately, for Tennyson's "Princess," make a little patronising inspection of these things; but how soon she spread her wings and off to a dream-land whose shores no steamer has yet sighted!

No doubt the age is more true to itself, in the main, in singing the passions that have dominated it. Elegiacs of morbid and exhausted sentiment, cravings for excitement, ennui, and scepticism, and complaints of genius (or the sensibility that may be taken for it), consumed in frivolous, perverse inaction—these in Byron's typical men have spoken plainly enough of the nineteenth century, even through the masks of Manfreds and Corsairs and of the old-world Sardanapalus. But the outward "form and pressure of his time" he cared little to delineate, except in pieces of wit and utter levity. And the opinion has been growing up that this object can only be achieved by a novel—that it requires the freedom of prose-writing, the careless, desultory amplification of a book in three volumes. Yet the novel, however effective, has, comparatively, its drawbacks; we do not read it twice or thrice or oftener, or learn pieces by heart; and, after the first surprise and curiosity are over, the details are not so embraced by the imagination or rooted in the memory as they may be from the concentrated effect of fine numbers and poetic language.

With the objects united in the experiment of the author of "Lucile" even a partial success might command admiration and give proofs of talent and originality. And with striking effect indeed has he conducted his tale of modern life, especially as he works his way to the heart of the subject, and gains warmth and practice in the impetus of composition. The temper of the work is remote from the levity of "Don Juan" or the strained seriousness of "Aurora Leigh"—sprightly, shrewd, and healthy, yet human, and often full of tenderness. Superficial we often find the reflections, in their outbursts of enthusiasm for a vague though traditional faith, or the flighty comments on modern science, morals, and metaphysics; yet even these may contain expedient warnings for such minds as they are likeliest to influence. The buoyant measure of the anapestic couplets, often fluent and polished, has a briskness and elasticity with which the ordinary forms of verse in long poems have not made us very familiar.

The hero of the piece is one the reader may believe in less than the author does: he is found a spoiled child of fortune, living in rakish indolence; his want of warmth and constancy in attachment involves him in regrets, afterwards failures, and at last threatens to involve him in domestic unhappiness. His reformation must be partly taken for granted; the heretical devotion with which he wins back his wife's affections, and repairs her fortune, when it has been ruined by his own negligence, is not so thoroughly painted as his previous extravagance; nor do we see how the task elicits that "genius" for which the Muse that created him gives him credit. But Lucile, the woman he loses, excites admiration by the simple virtues of loyalty, frankness, firmness, which she exhibits in action in a manner at once natural and majestic. The plot of the narrative, into which we will not enter, even without poetical elaboration, might have been fully sufficient to give interest to a work of fiction.

Lady Morgan: her Career, Literary and Personal. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P. C. J. Skeet.

This is an expanded and improved reissue of "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" and is worth glancing over, though loud in style and neither clear nor very informing. It was not easy to write even the most desultory memoirs of Lady Morgan without lighting, now and then, upon pleasant matter; and Mr. Fitzpatrick has plenty of vivacity. But we cannot, for our own part, take the smallest interest in the dead-and-buried controversies about her writings. Croker and his gang were a bad lot; but she was quite able to take care of herself, and did it.

Helen Mordaunt; or, the Standard of Life. By Mrs. WEBB, Author of "Naomi," "The Martyrs of Carthage," &c., &c. Routledge.

Mrs. Webb's large public will, we believe, be glad to take another story at her hands; but "Helen Mordaunt" is out of our latitude, and we simply note its publication.

After Many Days. A Tale of Social Reform. By SENECA SMITH. W. Tweedie.

There is, of course, a very strong flavour of the teetotal element of "social reform" in this story; but it has some real merit of its own—not enough to make it readable out of teetotal circles, but enough to make it acceptable there, and enough to suggest that Mr. Smith might do better things off his hobby than on it. But we do not mean to play tempter. Let him stick to his faith, whatever it is, and thank Heaven for his good fortune in having a faith at all.

The Boy's Playbook of Science. By JOHN HENRY FETTER. With upwards of 150 Engravings. Routledge.

Here is a large, thick book, full of scientific "experiments" of different kinds for boys—and girls we suppose—a sort of printed evening at the "Polytechnic." There is plenty for the money, and we wish Mr. Pupper's venture all success; but it does not call for criticism.



THE LURF IN INDIA.—THE RACE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. ALMOND.)

THE TURF IN INDIA.

NO. III. THE RACE.

We this week conclude our articles upon the Turf in India with a few words respecting the race itself. The last bugle for preparation has sounded, the jocks are in the saddle, four of the best Arabs of Upper India are to contest for the King's Cup. The distance is two miles, or once and a half round the course. Wuzeer, a grey, belongs to the Ethiopian, and is first favourite, owing to some recent performances; and in the lottery at the ordinary last night the drawer of his name sold the ticket for some unheard-of number of gold mohurs. Buccaneer, with the colours of the Prince, has many friends. Then there is True Blue, a grey horse belonging to some sporting Lieutenant; and, lastly, Talisman, a maiden horse, who, with splendid points, is a dark horse untried, and can scarcely be supposed to hold his own against the crack winners of the day, such as Wuzeer; but he is to be piloted by Jones, a lad lately imported by his masters, two British officers, who are confederates. Other horses had been entered, but have been drawn as the crisis approached. Jones takes his preliminary canter, and the steady stride of the bay as he moves by, the picture of muscle and free action, makes many backers of Wuzeer begin to hedge. But our limits warn us to be brief. To describe a race, which must be the same whether in England or its antipodes, is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that they make for the starting-post. And, till the flag is dropped, let us survey the *oi polloi* that have gathered near the cords. Here are a party of English gunners who have tramped up from the barracks, and who make the air resonant with Irish wit and potent tobacco. Here is a liveried domestic of a native Prince, à l'Anglaise, with a cockade in his hat, a gorgeous amount of gold lace, brass buttons, and indescribably-cut "shorts and gaiters." Here are bunniahs, a merchant in grain, sepoys in undress, shopkeepers from the bazaars, fat, oily Hindoos, sitting cross-legged on the tops of their palanquin carriages, or squatting on their hams in their buggies; the tagrag and bobtail of the cantonment, interspersed with shrill-voiced urchins and— But here are the horses. They have passed for the first time, soon sped round the course, and here they come again. The indigenous behold their countrymen, leading apparently an easy winner; they have great faith in Chabook Sing and his handling of Wuzeer, but Jones eases Talisman's head, and in a few strides he is at Chabook's saddle. Chabook sees the fatal spring, appeals to whip and spur, which he lavishes unreservedly on the willing Wuzeer, but it is too late; Jones has had the distance of the winning-post clearly marked in his eye; he has judged his distance well, and lands the maiden, a clever winner, by a head.

Our space forbids us to continue. Suffice it to say that other races are run for, until the sun has reached a height which warns gentlemen sportsmen to their homes; the crowd disperses; and thus one of the three days of the annual meeting terminates to the satisfaction of all but the losers, and the general desire to have even better sport in the ensuing cold weather.

SUMMER.

FROM A PICTURE BY E. HARTMANN.

In connection with the graceful illustration, from the pen of Mr. Hartmann, which is given on the front page of our present Number, the following verses, published in the *Athenæum* a week or two since, may be quoted as being peculiarly appropriate:—

O Spirit of the Summer-time!
Bring back the roses to the dells;
The swallow from her distant clime,
The honey-bee from drowsy cells.

Bring back the friendship of the sun;
The gilded evenings, calm and late,
When merry children homeward run,
And peeping stars bid lovers wait.

Bring back the singing, and the scent
Of meadowlands at dewy prime;
O bring again my heart's content,
Thou Spirit of the Summer-time!

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

FOURTH NOTICE.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT's portrait of "Henry Wentworth Monk" differs from all the other portraits in the exhibition in this respect—that the artist has painted it because he thought the original worth painting, and not in the ordinary way of a commission. This we learn from Mr. Thornbury's excellent "Guide to the Pictures in the Royal Academy," who therein informs us that "Henry Wentworth Monk" was a fanatic whom Mr. Hunt met and conversed with in Jerusalem. It is just possible that the fanatic of Jerusalem may have commissioned Mr. Hunt to paint his portrait, but not very probable; for in that case the artist would surely not have given him that insane stare for which the face is at present remarkable, nor would he have indicated his eccentric state of mind by representing him with a New Testament and a copy of the *Times* in his hands. We do not admire this picture of the

sidered literature. Nor do the portraits of commonplace persons (which are really puffs for hairdressers, grocers, tallow-chandlers, according to the occupation of the invariably flattered original) deserve to be regarded as belonging to art.

While objecting to have the similitudes of enriched shopkeepers obtruded upon us, we are equally unwilling to be troubled with the counterfeit presentments of baronets whose baronetage is the only remarkable thing about them. Therefore we take no interest in Mr. Grant's portraits (finely as they are painted) of Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn, which, as we learn from the catalogue, are to be "Presented as a token of sympathy and affection by 11,947 Cymri to Marie Emily Williams Wynn, in remembrance of the merciful protection vouchsafed to her and Sir Watkin on the 6th of March, 1858, when Wynnstay was destroyed by fire." It is gratifying to find that Sir Watkins' neighbours, tenants, and fellow-countrymen, to the number of nearly twelve thousand, entertain feelings of sympathy and affection

for him, nor could they have testified their regards for him in a more graceful manner than by offering Lady Wynn these portraits of herself and her husband; but, really, the whole affair is one that concerns the people about Wynnstay, perhaps even a considerable portion of Wales, but certainly not London and the visitors to the Royal Academy.

Mr. H. W. Pickers-gill's portrait of Roebuck, on the other hand, whether painted for Mr. Roebuck, or for any one else, is interesting because thousands of persons who have read Mr. Roebuck's speeches are glad to see how this clever, bitter speaker looks. And now farewell to the portraits, and let us say a few words about the landscapes, and some pictures of various kinds which we need not classify, and which in several instances defy classification.

Our landscape-painters appear every year to pay more slavish attention to detail, encouraged thereto by the pernicious example of a few artists of talent who seem to envy photography, its power of minute reproduction, and by the direct recommendations of Mr. Ruskin who, however, differs from his blind, and often perplexed, followers in this advantageous respect, that if at one time he counsels painters to look at nature with the eyes of botanists and geologists, he is sure at another to call his own pupils to task for being too elaborate and microscopic in their unpoetical designs. A good landscape-painter has been well compared to a good translator—"one who gives the spirit of the original in his own language, and conveys a meaning which no person, however literally correct, could ever suggest even."

But the tendency of our modern landscape-painters is to translate the book of nature literally—line by line and leaf by leaf—after the manner of Mr. Hayward, in his exact and crabbed version of Goethe's "Faust," in which no word is omitted, while at the same time not one touch of poetry is preserved. Among the numerous specimens of the microscopic groveling school of landscape-painting we may mention Mr. Leader's scenes from the Welsh mountains, painted with great care,

in which the stones and dirt of the mountain-sides are especially remarkable; while the pictures, as a whole, convey nothing of that impression which the aspect of lofty mountains produces upon almost every spectator. Mr. Naish has sent a geological painting in which the shores and rocks of Cornwall are represented, with wonderful accuracy according to some, but inaccurately according to others. "Serpentine and porphyritic rocks, and white shell sandbar—Kynance Cove, the Lizard, Cornwall," is the title of this clever plan, which, but that it is wanting in unity and does not give us the ordinary appearance of rocks and shells, but such colour and form as belong to them only in the eyes of a minute and microscopic observer, would deserve to be called a clever picture. Those lovers of detail made evident, who seem to address themselves more to scientific specialists than to those who have a true appreciation of the beauties of nature—for the enjoyment of which no sort of technical knowledge is required—should test the truth of their principles by applying them not only to trees, rocks, and mountains, but also to representations of the human face. This even Mr. Holman Hunt, in his portrait of Henry Wentworth Monk, has not done to the fullest extent, or we should see not only every hair in the gentleman's beard, which is given distinctly and untruthfully enough as it is, but also every discoloration that on the closest possible examination could be discovered in his skin, and here and there veins and arteries which the skin almost conceals, but which are yet not wholly imperceptible to a



THE INN DOOR.—A SCENE AT DIJON IN THE LAST CENTURY.—(FROM A PICTURE BY ISABEY.)

fanatical and doubtless interesting Mr. Monk, though it is painted with much force, especially as to the eyes; indeed, it looks to us like a very superior specimen of sign-painting. But we like the principle on which Mr. Hunt has produced it, and we maintain that only faces of remarkable persons or faces that are in themselves remarkable should be portrayed at all; at least portraits of the unsightly, the unknown, and the uncared-for should not be admitted into public exhibitions. We know that the subject is not the all-important thing in art; but it has its importance, and the great majority of persons who get their portraits painted have faces that are about as uninteresting as their lives. There are aldermen, barristers, deputy-lieutenants, soldiers, authors—all terrible persons for having their likenesses taken—whose biographies a Macaulay could not make readable, and whose portraits a Reynolds could not render worth looking at. Portrait-painting is a profitable trade, and artists, even when they are capable of better things, are quite right in occupying themselves with it to a certain extent. But why exhibit the portraits of the most ordinary persons living? Why, for their own sakes, should artists let every one know that they will condescend to limn the features of any mean, low, ill-favoured person who can afford to pay them for it? Diderot once wrote a puff for a hairdresser, and said that he received more money for it than for any of his articles in the "Encyclopédie;" but he did not deceive himself with the belief that in writing it he was producing anything worthy to be con-

man who looks for them with the piercing eye of a Pre-Raphaelite landscape-painter. These self-styled "realists" always remind us of the gentleman who, after visiting a museum of natural history, described with wonderful minuteness all the beetles and moths he had seen, but who, in consequence no doubt of the very closeness and exactness of his entomological inspection, had somehow failed to notice a magnificent elephant which every one else who entered the museum saw first. Many artists who claim to be "exact reproducers of nature" reproduce all that is trivial in a scene with marvellous elaborative power, but fail to give us the scene itself. They tell us more than we want to know about the moths and beetles, but the elephant has, somehow, escaped them, as the elephant of Goethe's poetry escaped Mr. Hayward.

One of the most remarkable landscapes of the literal, elaborate, mole-eyed school is Mr. Brett's "Hedger," which is offered as an illustration of those lines in "The Angel of the House," a poem which the Pre-Raphaelites are said to admire, and which we believe them to be quite capable of admiring:—

In dim recesses hyacinths drooped,
And breadths of primrose lit the air.

Unfortunately for Mr. Brett, the lines which he has chosen to illustrate are unusually good. In his picture we see a few primroses, but not "breadths of primrose," that "light the air" (the hyacinths are certainly, for the most part, "in dim recesses"); nor are the flowers as bright and beautiful as those, we will not say of Nature, but of several artists who make flower-painting their special study. Yet, if he has failed to give a facsimile look to his flowers, Mr. Brett has done nothing; for his talent is solely that of a clever copyist of natural objects (the hedger himself is, to be sure, an unnatural object, but then he is quite an unimportant accessory in the scene). The pictures of this artist suggest nothing and make no impression, except one of astonishment that a painter of so much skill should waste so much labour.

The discrepancies in the principles by which Pre-Raphaelite painters pretend to be governed are really most amusing. Among the figure-painting brethren of the order we find artists, in their capacity of "realists," introducing into the same picture flowers, plants, curtains, and articles of furniture, which are painted with a more than Chinese fidelity of imitation; and men and women who are represented with such crooked bodies and limbs, and in such distorted attitudes, as can be seen only in hospitals for the treatment of malformation, and not very often even there. Among the landscape-painting brothers we find a professed enthusiasm for the works of Turner, and at the same time a mania for reproducing such details as Turner almost invariably overlooked; and a contempt for the general effect of a picture which with Turner was, of course, a matter of primary importance.

There is no reprehensible cultivation of over-exactness in the landscapes of either of the Linnells. The father paints boldly and vigorously, and has invented a process for the production of autumn landscapes with corn-fields of the richest gold, and skies of the brightest blue, which he has evidently no intention of abandoning, and of which he has taught the secret, such as it is, to his son.

A picture which every one remarks, which many condemn as unreal and unintelligible, but which appears to us well worthy of admiration, is Mr. Danby's "Phoebus Rising from the Sea; who, by the lustre of his first vivifying rays through the drifting foam of a rolling wave, calls into worldly existence the Queen of Beauty." Though Mr. Danby has given to this scene an appropriately marvellous character, there is nothing unintelligible about it if people will only take the trouble to understand it. According to the ancient mythological legend, Venus was created by the first ray of the rising sun striking through the foam of the ocean—the Goddess of Beauty was born in the rosy morning of sunlight and the sea. To express this literally on canvas, after the manner of the landscape-realist, would evidently be impossible; but it does not follow from that, that such a subject is not to be painted at all. Mr. Danby appears to us to have embodied the idea of this legend very finely. In the general tone of the picture we recognise the atmosphere and half-light of daybreak. The radiant Phoebus in his car is as vaguely defined as the blushing clouds which surround him and his steeds; the rays illumine the waves just where Venus and her nymphs are seen sporting in the spray; and, although Mr. Danby has naturally not given any photographic look of reality to this picture of a fabulous incident, he has understood all its poetry, and has shown us in what shapes and colours it presents itself to the imagination of a painter who has imagination. We may add that, as a rule, such subjects are not fitted for pictorial representation at all.

Another picture which possesses much poetical merit (and which reminds us of Gleyre's celebrated moonlight river scene in the Luxembourg), entitled "Le Soir," is Mr. Poole's "Escape of Glaucus and Ioni with the blind girl Nydia from Pompeii." The composition is not particularly meritorious, the figures are not very well drawn, and the scene is like many other scenes painted by Mr. Poole, and not very much like nature; but there is an air of repose about the whole which is very charming. Besides, there are such a number of hard landscapes in the exhibition which are declared to be "so like nature," and which have just the resemblance to nature that a man's boots have to a man, that it is a relief to find, here and there, a work that has a little sentiment in it.

Mr. E. W. Cooke contributes several admirable sea views, of which his "Bella Venezia" is the most beautiful. But probably his best production of the present year is an Arctic scene, of the time of the Franklin expedition: "Her Majesty's Ship Terror Frozen in the Pack, April, 1837." The ice, with the fantastic forms and colours that it assumes (there is no colour that ice will not assume under certain conditions of atmosphere and light), is represented in the most masterly style. We wonder whether Mr. Cooke went to the North Pole to paint it, as Mr. Holman Hunt went to Jerusalem to paint his great picture of "The Finding of Christ in the Temple."

We are reminded by the mention of Mr. Holman Hunt that his namesake, Mr. A. W. Hunt, has sent to the Academy one charming little work, called "A Spring Study," which deserves a far better place than has been accorded to it.

Mr. Goodall's "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur" is the finest picture Mr. Goodall has painted. The colour is warm and bright, the figures are vigorously drawn, and the scene is full of variety and contrast—Arabs, negroes, camels, women richly and fantastically dressed, being grouped together and dispersed with the happiest and most picturesque effect. We may here remark that one critic (all critics are fallible, ourselves distinctly included), after praising Mr. Goodall's picture, says that it is eminently truthful, and that the artist visited and remained in the wilderness for the express purpose of painting it; while another hints an opinion that it would have been much better if it had only been "painted on the spot." It appears to us that a great deal of nonsense is being talked just now about this "painting on the spot." Many of the greatest painters the world ever saw lived like leopards, in so far that they never changed their spots at all. How many artists, by going to Egypt, would enable themselves to paint a "Flight into the Desert" equal to the one Rembrandt painted in Amsterdam? And can any one imagine that a visit to Judaea, and the closest study of the repulsive Hebrew physiognomy, such as it has become after centuries of shame, persecution, and treachery, will aid even the most skillful hand of the brush in discovering what a dweller in Urbino divined—the true features and expression of the Saviour of Man? Nevertheless, if the great object of art be to repeat, we strongly advise artists not to attempt to repeat from imagination. Tennyson could write his "Lotus-eater" and "Haroun Alraschid" without going to the East; but if Murray (or "Mr. Murray," as he is called in the advertisements, as if to distinguish him from all other publishers) were to bring out a "Guide to Ispahan," we should certainly like the book to be written by some one who had visited the capital of Persia.

(To be continued.)

THE POPE has sent the sum of 2000*l.* to the subscription which has been opened for Mdlle. Trochu, descendant of Racine.

THE DOORWAY OF THE CROWN TAVERN AT DIJON.

M. ISAÏEY, who is an artist of the modern French picturesque school, has reproduced in the work from which the annexed Engraving is taken one of those last-century scenes in which French painters of the present day take so much delight. It must be confessed that the era of rouge and patches, of powder and red heels, when looked at merely on the surface, has about it an air of seductive elegance that fascinates us, and blinds us to its follies and its vices. In the commonplace scene depicted by M. Isaïey how charmingly graceful are all the women in their piquant style of address and their loose flowing robes! how daintily poise the attendant cavalier. Men of fashion in those days bedecked themselves in the gayest of colours, with gold and silver embroidery, and bugles and spangles. In fact, as Bouffiers observed, the important secret was then discovered of putting on a man's back a palette garnished with all tints and all shades. As for the women, they were gorgeous with lace and ribbons, and redolent of perfume. Every one assumed to be witty, and every one displayed a light-hearted carelessness on all matters of serious import. The France of Louis XV. was, in fact, Versailles, the atmosphere of which stifled everything that was great and noble. Religion expired amid the theological discussions of the Church and the repulsive exhibitions of the "convulsionnaires." Virtue was only a despised garment which women were afraid would hide their beauty. Heroism quitted the battle-field for the perfumed boudoir, where it wasted itself in frivolous pleasures. The sword was no longer used to avenge insulted honour, but only to protect the lap-dog of a marchioness. The inheritors of Turenne and the great Condé went off to war for pastime merely, and the enemy who encountered them, found on the field of battle, instead of gallant soldiers, poets, actors, parrots, parasols, wigs, hair-powder, perfumery, and all the paraphernalia of a fine lady's dressing-table.

OPERA, CONCERTS, &C. THE FRENCH PLAYS.

THE bills are constantly changed at both the Italian Operas, but nothing new is produced at either—unless we admit the "vieux-neuf" principle of M. Edouard Fournier, and say, with him, that there is nothing new except old things that have been forgotten. On this principle "Ernani" must have a good deal of novelty about it, for there is very little in "Ernani" that people recollect, except, of course, the cavatina of the soprano, which is sung so often at concerts that it would be difficult, even if it were desirable, to let it pass from memory. "Ernani" was the first of Verdi's operas that was given in England—now a great many years since, before the anti-Lumley revolution at Her Majesty's Theatre was even thought of. How it was abused on its first introduction! From the notices in the newspapers it appeared that Verdi's music possessed no merit, and this peculiar defect, which had never been remarked in the murderous music of Meyerbeer—that it was impossible any vocalist could sing it without ruining his, and more especially her, voice. Doubtless, Verdi's music is often very trying to singers; but poor Mdlle. Bosio and Mdlle. Albani have been heard to execute a great deal of it without difficulty and, apparently, without injury to either of their beautiful voices. As for Verdi's merit, that (especially his great dramatic faculty) is now very generally conceded, even by those who formerly saw nothing whatever to admire in his works. But no new composer has ever succeeded in this country; neither Meyerbeer, nor Rossini, not to mention a lesser man, Donizetti—who, until shortly before his death, was the object of continual sneers, whereas Rossini and Meyerbeer were vigorously denounced, the former as a savage, the latter a charlatan. The best operas of the composers we have named were, to be sure, played to numerous and enthusiastic audiences at the very time when they were being most violently assailed by the press; but it was not considered good taste to praise them anywhere, and "The Barber of Seville," "Robert le Diable," and "Lucrezia Borgia" must have been a good deal run down, for the sake of fashion, by persons who derived considerable pleasure from listening to those works. Verdi has not very much improved since the days of "Ernani," though the "Trovatore," and certainly "Rigoletto," may be looked upon as superior to that early work of his; but he has become so very popular in the best sense of the word (admired, that is to say, by all classes), that not to see his worth now would look like blindness—though such non-perception, for all that can be proved to the contrary, might have its origin in true clairvoyance.

As to the representation of "Ernani" this week at Her Majesty's Theatre, all we need say is that Mdlle. Lotti della Santa made her first appearance at that establishment in the character of Elvira, and sang the music loudly, resonantly, but without grace or feeling, and that Mongini shouted the part of the tenor in his best style. Aldighieri was the Carlo Quinto, and the orchestra and chorus were also by no means perfect. Let us pass on to the performance of the "Huguenots" at the same establishment, which, but that the "Huguenots" demands a first-rate band, would be, perhaps, the finest performance of Meyerbeer's great work that has been heard in this country. Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini remind us in this opera of Mr. Millais's celebrated picture on the same subject (as far as it goes), the lady being all passion and expression, the gentleman all tameness. Signor Giuglini, however, sings the music of Raoul very beautifully, and he has moments of dramatic feeling here and there; but he has so much to learn, and also so much to unlearn, as an actor, that it might not be a bad idea for him to give up intense acting altogether. He possesses the best and most equal tenor voice of the day, and as a vocalist has no superior. But, seriously, he ought either to act better or abandon the attempt, contenting himself with indicating the action of his part, and depending for his success entirely on his admirable singing. Mdlle. Titiens is quite without a rival in the character of Valentine, though it is true Mdlle. Grisi acts very finely in the great duet of the fourth act, and sings the music of all this scene better than that of any other portion of the opera. But Mdlle. Titiens is one of the very few singers on the stage who possess every possible requisite for the part. Madame Borghi-Mamo sang the music of the Page most delightfully; every fresh impersonation is for her a fresh triumph. A new singer, Mdlle. Michal, said to have been recommended to the management by no less illustrious a personage than Mdlle. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), appeared for the first time as Marguerite, and did full justice to her recommendation. The part of Marguerite has been unusually fortunate this season both at Her Majesty's Theatre and at the Royal Italian Opera, at which latter establishment it is exquisitely sung by Mdlle. Miolan-Carvalho. The Marcel or Marcello at Her Majesty's Theatre is Signor Vialotti, who gives the Piff-Paff song with all due spirit, and contributes materially to the effect of the concerted pieces in which he takes part. The chief minor personages, too, are most efficiently represented, the part of St. Bris being taken by Signor Gassier; that of Nevers by Signor Everardi.

Of the performance of the "Huguenots" at the Royal Italian Opera (described by us in detail more than once) we need only say that it differs in no respect from the admirable and—as regards orchestra and chorus—unapproachable performances of this work in former years at the same theatre, except that the part of Marguerite is now sustained by Mdlle. Miolan-Carvalho, and as we have already mentioned, in the happiest manner.

Mr. Hatton, one of the most genial and gifted of our English composers, gave a concert on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, in which Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Palmer, Miss Poole, Mdlle. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thomas took part. Several of Mr. Hatton's ballads and choral pieces were performed—among others, the popular "Good-by, sweetheart," which was sung to perfection by Mr. Sims Reeves; an equally beautiful song in the same style, entitled "Sweet love, good night to thee," which was given for the first time (also by Mr. Reeves), and obtained the greatest possible success; "Around the Maypole," and "The Homeward Watch." The instrumentalists were Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti.

We are happy to say that the report of Rubinstein's death is without

foundation. Who, we wonder, is the unhappy jester who invents these lugubrious falsehoods? Rubinstein, we hear, is at present engaged in the composition of an opera. The other dead pianist, Herr Schachner, has written to the facetious obituary editor of the *Guide Musical* to request that he will not again publish the news of his decease until it is communicated to him by Herr Schachner himself.

Theatre-goers who are tired of bad acting and of dull, ill-written plays should go to the St. James's Theatre to see M. Octave Feuillet's "Tentation," which is acted in the most perfect manner, and which is one of the best pieces the modern French school has produced. Mdlle. Duverger, as the wife who undergoes and triumphs over the "temptation," M. Brindeau, as the husband—who is accomplished, gentlemanly, attentive to his wife, and who has indeed no fault except that of not being romantic after fifteen years of married life; and M. Deveaux, as the cousin who is continually watching over his sensitive, impressionable *cousine*, are alike admirable. But the great part in the piece is that of the husband, Gontran de Vardes, and M. Brindeau's impersonation of it is one of the finest and most complete pieces of acting ever witnessed.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Mr. Sidney Herbert presided, and spoke at considerable length on the constitution and objects of the association; these latter being to establish a central authority and nucleus as a point of communication for all corps in different parts of the kingdom, and to spread throughout a taste for the use of the rifle. With regard to the finances, Mr. Sidney Herbert said he had a very good budget to produce. There were 232 life subscribers, who produced £1346 a year; 501 annual subscribers, who produced £503 a year; and twenty-five donors producing £289. There were some other items received since the balance-sheet was made up, and the total receipts for the year had consequently been £3308. Amongst these one class of subscriptions deserved to be remarked upon—namely, that of the rifle corps, who contributed to the finances of the association.

Lord Elcho said he did not know what the right hon. gentleman meant by a satisfactory budget, except he went upon the principle of that of his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, which promised a deficit for the next year. The association had a balance in hand of £2000, but the expenses for the approaching contest at Wimbledon would be very heavy, and take all the money they had, if not more.

Lord Feilding proposed a resolution affirming that, in the opinion of the meeting, the National Rifle Association was worthy of national support. Mr. Roupell, M.P., seconded the motion. Sir John Burgoyne and Lord Radstock spoke in favour of the movement and of the association, and the chairman read a letter from Lord Lyndhurst to the same effect.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS GALE.

BEFORE we had completely ascertained the extent of the mischief done by the gales with which we were visited in the beginning of last week another has attacked our shores. On Saturday a violent storm prevailed, and along the south coast the disasters were many and serious, to say nothing of the damage done to landed property, which is great. Several wrecks are reported at both Shoreham and Brighton, or rather along the coast between the two. It was at Newhaven, however, that the shipping suffered most. From Southampton, too, we have bad accounts, several ships having been driven on shore and a yacht sunk. Two or three wrecks are reported as having occurred at the back of the Isle of Wight. The *Edgar Atheling*, an East Indian, foundered off Lowestoft. A brig went to pieces off Chichester harbour.

A hundred and fifty wrecks and casualties were reported in our last impression. The list, up to the close of Lloyd's on Saturday, had swelled to upwards of three hundred and fifty, and it is feared that the renewal of the tempestuous weather on Saturday will add considerably to the already full catalogue.

The number of vessels lost off Yarmouth with their crews now turn out to have been nine. The whole of this district of coast, extending far beyond Flamborough Head, has suffered severely, and, indeed, the full fury of the storm seems to have spent itself in the North Sea. The steamers from Rotterdam and Hamburg report having seen a vast quantity of wreck floating about the ocean, and the accounts from the Dutch and neighbouring coast furnish sad proof of the havoc occasioned amongst the English and other shipping. The *Harburg*, London and Hamburg cattle-steamer, was wrecked after several hours' exposure to the gale, the crew, with the exception of two, narrowly escaping with their lives. The catastrophe which happened to a Rotterdam excursion steamer, with eighty souls on board, has already been briefly noticed. She was a small river vessel, not fit to go to sea, and being overtaken by the storm, the sea breaking fearfully over her, speedily foundered near Moerdyke, the captain, engineer, and one man being the only persons on board that were saved.

The young wheats in Norfolk have, it is feared, sustained considerable damage in the late gale. The plants before the gale were growing vigorously, and, being soft and brittle, have been cut, twisted, and torn in a manner sad to witness. The high and exposed light lands have suffered more than lower districts, the plants in the former neighbourhoods being thinner and weaker.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENCE MOVEMENT.—A conference of the members and friends of the Constitutional Defence Committee was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, on Monday night. The chairman (Mr. White) read a list of towns in various parts of the country from which communications, offering co-operation with the committee, had been received. Notice was given of the formation of local committees in Epsbury and other places; and the announcement was made that during the week a demonstration would be held at the London Tavern, with district meetings in St. Pancras, Chelsea, and Kennington.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—Undeterred by the heavy rain the volunteers mustered on Saturday at six o'clock in Hyde Park, and, though drenched to the skin, went through their brigade drill with great steadiness. There were seven companies of the South Middlesex, under the command of Lord Ranelagh; one company of the Highgate corps, under Captain Wilkinson; one company of the Pancras and North Middlesex, under Captain Ross; the Barnet corps, conspicuous by their Garibaldi hats; four companies of the West Middlesex, under Lord Radstock; one of the Hampstead; seven companies of the Queen's Own, or Westminster, under the command of Lord Grosvenor; and two companies of volunteer engineers, picturesque in red blouses and blue caps with silver bands. The whole force, mustering little short of 2900 men, were under the command of Lord Ranelagh.

OUR ARMY AT HOME.—The *Times* remarks that the army in these islands, though not strong in infantry of the line, is, nevertheless, a formidable body. "Independently of the 30,000 troops already at home, we shall either have some 17,000 embodied militia, or an equivalent addition of troops returned from abroad, so that, including the Guards, the infantry will be upwards of 50,000 strong. We shall also have 25,000 more in cavalry and artillery, the latter furnished with the Armstrong gun; and, as we have now 120,000 volunteers, animated by an excellent spirit, we are not altogether defenceless. Whether these numbers represent the force we ought to be able to show for an outlay of fifteen millions is another question."

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—Lord Brougham has introduced a bill for the better administration of justice in criminal matters, which provides as follows:—That any person on trial for treason, felony, or misdemeanour, shall be allowed to give evidence—on oath or attestation—in his own behalf; the same privilege to be extended to the wife or husband of one accused. They are to be liable to cross-examination like other witnesses. Any person offering himself as a witness in his own behalf may be prosecuted for perjury in any evidence he may have given on his trial, notwithstanding his acquittal, and may be dealt with as if he were a witness for or against any other person. No witness shall in any case, civil or criminal, be protected from answering any question on the ground that his answer may degrade him or show that he has done anything which may render him liable to penalty or censure; but no answer to any such question shall be admissible in evidence in any proceeding against him, except in a prosecution for perjury assigned upon such answer, or shall subject him to any punishment, except on the ground of perjury, prevarication, or contempt; and the Court may stop any such questions or answers if it considers the inquiry irrelevant.

LAW AND CRIME.
A CASE just tried in the Exchequer is certainly the most trivial ever brought under our notice as having occupied the judicial machinery of the country. It appears that in a village fifteen miles only from London a blacksmith and a veterinary surgeon carry on business next door to each other under circumstances of mutual animosity. In February some fowls belonging to a third person went into the surgeon's garden, and he sent a man to drive them out. The blacksmith called out to the man not to drive them over into his premises, and, on receiving what he considered a pert reply, said, "You are encouraged in impudence and ugliness." The veterinary surgeon thought it worth while to interpose at this point, and received, in consequence, some rough language from the smith. The surgeon retorted sarcastically, and the blacksmith, turning to a man in the horse-doctor's shop, advised him to take care of his nosebag, and intimated that such articles had been occasionally lost, and the corn they contained used to feed the surgeon's horses. Out of this petty chaffing-match arose an action for slander. The blacksmith in his rude jest had happened to blunder into attributing an indictable offence to the surgeon, and the latter was not slow in seizing his advantage against his neighbour. The matter, which ought to have been settled in a tavern, engaged the services of four counsel, and terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £10. The costs on each side will be at least ten times that amount.

One of the most ludicrous things in the world is the curious ingenuity displayed by idle people not quite clever enough to gain an honest livelihood in getting themselves into dreadful trouble. An "ingenious swindler," as the class is termed by the police reporter, will exercise just as much time and cleverness in getting himself four years' penal servitude as a clever mechanic will in making a clock, or a smart young man in delivering a comic entertainment. Miss Clara Jones, who clearly ought to have been engaged in amusing the public, to her own immense profit, at some hall or other, has delivered a ventriloquial and mimical entertainment of her own for the purpose of getting herself into gaol, and has been completely successful. Miss Jones ordered £17 worth of silk, lace, and velvet from a linen-draper, and requested that they might be sent to a house in Brompton. The draper's salesman, thoroughly *au fait* to the ordinary tricks of sharpers, conveyed the goods as directed, and was met at the house by Miss Jones, who, coming out of a bedroom, requested to be allowed to take the goods into the chamber, for the purpose of showing them to a sick lady. The permission was given, and a plaintive voice was heard from the room, saying, "I must see the silks." Miss Jones again came to the shopman and asked for the silks. The shopman preferred to take them himself to the lady; but Miss Jones objected with—"You surely would not intrude upon the privacy of a sick lady's chamber! I cannot admit you there, sir." The salesman allowed Miss Jones to take the silks, and, after meeting with several excuses for gaining time, found Miss Jones had gone off with the whole of the goods. There was no invalid lady at all, although he had from time to time heard a conversation carried on as between Miss J. and the fictitious one. Subsequently Miss Jones was given into custody while attempting to pawn the goods, and, upon production of satisfactory evidence of her social qualifications, was remanded for completion of evidence necessary in order to send her to trial.

The shortcomings of the law are perhaps nowhere shown more effectively than in the utter inability of legislators to distinguish between freedom of opinion and licensed lunacy. It is the peculiarity and the pride of English law to allow the utmost possible liberty to religious belief. On the other hand, it is the duty of the legislator to protect the ignorant and the weak-minded from the influences of mad enthusiasts and cunning pretenders. The privilege is admitted to the detriment of the duty, and shallow impostors are permitted to find victims throughout the land because our lawmakers are too indolent or too incapable to draw the line of distinction between conscientious religious conviction and the blasphemous drivellings of the maniac and impostor. Every thinking mind can feel and appreciate the distinction, and therefore to express it in a statute would, after all, be but a matter of time and thought. It would be, indeed, humiliating to human intellect not to be able to lay down a principle which, for instance, admitting the Wesleyan form of dissent on the one side, should exclude Mormonism on the other. It would be easy enough to allow toleration only to creeds which should not violently infringe the laws and customs of domestic morality, and to those in which the worshippers and their services should be accessible to all. It is not creditable or proper that an establishment of the character attributed to the Agapemone should be allowed to be carried on under the protection of the law. Whatever other disorders may or may not be epidemic, it is certain that insanity is in its nature contagious, and that the commonest disorder of the mind is classed as religious insanity, and is the most contagious of all. In a suit of *Nottidge v. Prince*, at present in process of hearing before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, it has been elicited that a Rev. Mr. Prince, a Curate, was in 1840 deprived by his Bishop of his license to preach. He afterwards went to Taunton and founded the now notorious Agapemone, which appears to be a house of indulgence for maniac pietists who are willing to believe in Mr. Prince as a deity, and to make over whatever property they may be possessed of for the general benefit of the establishment. The life of the inmates, according to Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, "may be described as less ascetic than frolicsome." This happy mixture of frolic with piety, of the game of hockey with a belief in Prince as a divine incarnation, and of an apostolic community of property with the advantages of a private madhouse, is found to be acceptable among a certain class of persons, some of whom are discarded ministers of the Church of England, and others elderly ladies, possessing private property, of a peculiar twist of mind. Among the latter was, until recently, when she died, a Miss Nottidge. In the old belief that Mr. Prince was the embodiment of the Divine spirit, and, consequently, required ready money, Miss Nottidge transferred her personal property to the reverend gentleman. The suit mentioned was instituted to set aside this transfer, involving a sum of nearly £6000 stock. At present the hearing is not yet terminated, and therefore we abstain from commenting further upon the evidence.

The existence of the Agapemone appears, however, to be an undisputed fact, and upon this we shall content ourselves with recording the observation of the Vice-Chancellor, that it is "disgraceful to a civilised community."

POLICE.
A DERRIVY IN DIFFICULTIES.—John Symonds, a singular-looking man with moustache and beard, described as a dealer in jewellery, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with being in felonious possession of a gold watch, value £15.

The prisoner offered the property in pledge, but was stopped, and the present charge preferred.

Mr. Harvey, of Stattonborough, Kent, now identified the watch, which he said had been cleverly detached from the chain while he was witnessing the run for the Derby.

Sergeant Evans said that the prisoner was the associate of thieves, receivers of stolen property, and duellers. At the Derby of 1859 he was playing his trade all over the downs with a large blue veil attached to his hat, and witness took him into custody for attempting a rescue in one of the booths.

A detective from Scotland-yard proved that on that occasion he was assaulted by the prisoner, in whose pockets were found a silver cigar-case, numerous handkerchiefs, and the usual "Epsom spoils." For the assault and the illegal possession Symonds suffered three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Beard contended that there was not any proof of the watch in question having been in the prisoner's possession feloniously. There were witnesses to show that Symonds dealt in jewellery.

The prisoner, who declared that he had purchased the watch in the way of trade, was ordered for trial.

A NICELY-TRAINED FAMILY.—Thomas Crouch was charged with stealing 15lb. of sugar from his employer, Mr. Pugh, sugar-broker, and Mary Daily, wife of a marine store dealer, at St. Mary-at-Hill, was charged with receiving the same.

It appeared that Legge, a police-constable, saw Crouch go into the shop kept by Mary Daily, with a parcel under his apron, and, having some suspicion, he watched him, and saw him come out without the parcel. He followed him to Mr. Pugh's warehouse, and told Sergeant Funnell, who went into the warehouse. He saw the boy, and asked if he had sold anything at Daily's shop. The boy said he had taken 14lb. of sugar sweepings there, and received 2s. 2d. for it. Funnell then went with Legge and the boy back to the shop, and Legge went up stairs to the top floor, and in one of the rooms he saw all the children, four or five in number, hiding parcels of coffee, sugar, currants, spice, cochineal, lumps of indigo, and indiarubber, under the bed, and in the parrot of the roof. In a chest of drawers he found a quantity of plate, consisting of silver spoons and some other articles, which were marked with several different crests, and which the female prisoner said were left to her by her relatives. Two parcels of sugar weighing together 15lb. were found, which Mr. Pugh identified as his property, and said he did not allow the boy to take it away. A charwoman who was working at the shop at the time identified the parcels as being the same that the female prisoner had given the boy 2s. 2d. for.

The prisoners were remanded, the Lord Mayor consenting to accept bail for the female prisoner in two sureties of £10 each.

ARE VOLUNTEERS LIABLE TO PAY TOLLS?—Three gentlemen of the Surrey Rifle Volunteers attended before Mr. Elliott and applied for a summons against the lessee of the Kennington turnpike-gate for unlawfully demanding 3d. for the toll of a cab, for which they claimed exemption.

The applicants on Saturday last marched out, and, the day being excessively wet, they, as soon as discharged from their duty at the Oval, engaged a cab to take them home. In passing through Kennington-gate the collector demanded 3d. toll, and, though they claimed exemption, he insisted on and was paid that amount. The applicants here directed the magistrate's attention to the exemption clause in the General Turnpike Act, wherein, amongst the exemptions, it is stated—"Or for any carriage conveying volunteer infantry, or for any horse furnished by or for any person belonging to any corps of yeomanry or volunteer cavalry or infantry, and rode by him in going to or returning from any place appointed for and on the days of exercise, inspection, or review, or on other public duty, provided that such person shall be dressed in the uniform of his corps, and shall have his arms, furniture, and accoutrements, according to the regulations of such corps, at the time of claiming exemption."

Mr. Elliott, after carefully reading over the clause, expressed it to be his opinion that it applied to carriages conveying leaders of infantry on march or on route, and to cavalry horses, and not, as in the present instance, to a public vehicle hired for conveyance from one place to another.

The applicants, however, urged that their case was that expressed in the clause under his Worship's consideration.

Mr. Elliott, while doubting their success, told the applicants they might have a summons if they wished it, and have the question—which at the present time might be considered important—set at rest.

The applicants thanked his Worship, and said they should certainly take out a summons.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.
ALTHOUGH the demand for money has become somewhat less active, it cannot be said to have been taken place in the value of discount accommodation. The Bank minimum is unaltered, and in Lombard-street the rates have ruled as follows:—First-class short paper, 3½; three months, 3½; four months, 4; and six months, 4½ to 5 per cent.

The imports of bullion have been on a very moderate scale, and a portion of them has been disposed of to the Bank of England. The favourable state of the Continental exchanges has checked the demand for gold for export to France and Germany.

The market for Home Securities has ruled tolerably firm during the week, and prices, generally, have been well supported. Consols for Money have been done at 94½; ditto, for Account, July, 95½; New Three per Cents, 95½; Reduced, 95½; New Tens, and a Half per Cents, 79½; Long Annuities 1885, 17½-18. Exchequer Bills have been 7s. to 10s. prem.; and Bank Stock has sold at 22½ to 23½.

Indian securities have been moderately active. The Old Stock has ruled 22½; the New, 16½ to 17½; the Five per Cent. Rump Paper, 98½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½. The Debentures have realised 96½; and the Bonds, 8s. discount.

There has been some firmness in the Foreign House, at mostly, very full prices. Brazil Five per Cents has sold at 16½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82½; Danish Five per Cents, 101½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 53½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 168; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Ditto Three per Cents, 64½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 88½; Turkish Six per Cents, 75½; Dutch, 101½; Ditto Four per Cents, 102½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 101½.

There has been rather more doing in the Railway Share Market, and prices, generally, have been well supported. The total "calls" for this month amount to £2,490,000. The traffic receipts still continue in excess of last year.

Banking houses have been in very moderate request; nevertheless, the quotations have continued firm. Australasia have sold at 86; Commercial of London, 20½; London Joint Stock, 33½; London and Westminster, 61½; Oriental, 43½; Ottoman, 17½; and New Zealand, 24½.

The firm of Messrs. Scrimgeour & Co. has been suspended from operations in the Stock Exchange, owing to certain speculative transactions entered into on account of Pallinger, the late cashier of the Union Bank of London.

Mineral shares have been sold at 10½ to 12½. Crystal Palace have been 31½; Pennant and Oriental Steam, New, 31½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 46½; R. & S. and India Telegraph, 17½; and Royal Mail Steam, 39½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.
CORN.—The market for English wheat has been on a moderate scale, and prices, generally, have been well supported. The demand has ruled steady, at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per quarter more money. There has been more inquiry for foreign wheat, at 2s. per quarter supplied.

Wheat, whilst floating cargoes have commanded rather more attention. Most descriptions of barley have ruled at full prices, and nearly the whole of the imports of foreign have changed hands. Fine malt has sold steadily, inferior parcels slowly, at previous rates. There has been a fair demand for oats, at full prices. Beans have advanced 1s. per quarter, in the value of peas, however, no change has taken place. The flour trade has continued firm, and the quotations have had an upward tendency.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s. to 56s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 61s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 29s.; distilling, 24s. to 45s.; malt, 30s. to 38s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; malt, 30s. to 32s.; feed oats, 21s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; tick beans, 38s. to 40s.; grey peas, 35s. to 38s.; white ditto, 36s. to 41s. per quarter. Town made flour, 45s. to 50s.; country marks, 45s. to 38s.; town households, 44s. to 50s. per 280lb.

CATTLE.—The beef trade has ruled steady, at a further improvement in value of quite 2d. per 8lb. Sheep, however, have moved off slowly, at barely previous rates. In the value of other stock very little change has taken place. Beef, from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 6s.; lamb, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. to sink the odd.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—At an average business has been transacted in meat this week, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcass.

TEA.—Advices from China state that the shipments were very limited; hence our market has ruled firm, at very full prices. The private market of buyers has been in somewhat improved request, at full quotations, but the transactions at public sale have been unimportant, at the late decline in value, to 6d. per cwt. less money. Refined goods move off slowly, at 51s. 6d. to 52s. for common grocery; 47s. 6d. to 50s. for crushed; and 43s. to 47s. for the total stock of sugar is 13,000 tons larger than at the corresponding period of last year.

MOLASSES.—All kinds are a dull inquiry, at late quotations. **COFFEE.**—Large parcels continue on offer. The market, however, is somewhat firm, at about previous rates. **COCOA.**—Most descriptions are selling slowly. In prices we have no change.

RICE.—Prices, owing to the advance in the value of wheat, are firmer; but the demand is by no means active. Fine white Bengal is worth 15s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 49,000 tons, against 73,000 tons last year.

PROVISIONS.—The qualities of butter move off steadily, at full prices; but inferior parcels are a slow inquiry. Limericks have sold at 10s. 6d., and Corks 10s. per cwt. Bacon is in a scarcer. Hams and lard rule about stationary.

WOOL.—The public sales have been brought to a close. The quantity of wool disposed of during their progress was 69,000 bales. The market ruled steady, at full prices.

COTTON.—The quotations are well supported; but the business doing is by no means extensive. **HEMP AND FLAX.**—Baltic hemp is steady, and Petersburg clean is worth £29 5s. per ton; Manila parcels, however, are a slow inquiry. We have no change to notice in the value of flax.

METALS.—Silver is in the request, at £20 5s. per 100 ex ship. Scotch pig iron is dull, at 49s. to 5s. cash, mixed numbers. 1in is in demand at 157s. for Banca, and 130s. for Straits. Other metals are inactive.

SPICES.—Scarcely any business is doing in this article, and prices rule almost nominal. **SPICES.**—We have to report a fair inquiry for rum, at full quotations. Proof Edwards is selling at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Plain German spirit is quoted at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. and British, 10s. 2d. proof. A Government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum is announced.

OILS.—Lined oil has found buyers at from 28s. to 29s. 3d. per cwt.; coconut is steady, at 42s. to 43s. 6d.; line palm, 45s.; and rape, 45s. to 46s. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; rough, 34s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The demand has become firm, at full quotations. P.Y.M., on the spot, has sold at 62s. 6d. and 62s. 3d. per cwt. The stock is 26,755 casks, against 11,002 ditto in 1859, and 14,459 in 1858. Rough fat, 2s. 9d. per 8lb.

HOODS.—The demand is somewhat restricted, and prices range from 6s. to 14s. per cwt. **COALS.**—Best house coals, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. 8d. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

BANKRUPTS.—T. TOWNSEND, Southwick street, Hyde park, hotel keeper.—J. C. STREET, 12, Fawcett, Northampton, brewer.—C. L. KING, 15, Isle of Wight, tailor.—W. G. GOODWIN, Upper Marylebone street, draper.—W. BAYLEY, jun., and R. B. NEWSON, White Lion street, Pentonville, goldbeaters, and Rosemary Branch-hall, Hoxton, woodcutters.—J. YATES, Oldbury, Worcester, grocer.—J. and G. GANACAR, Liverpool, grocers.—W. HARRISON, Liverpool, confectioner.—G. J. BRAD, Manchester, money scrivener.—J. ANDERILL, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, druggist.

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and Mr. JOHN PARRY.—The combination of these Artists having proved a great attraction, the Public are respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN PARRY will appear in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED in their "Popular Entertainment" at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, at 2½ limited number of performances. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight, Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 7s., 10s., 12s., 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s., 70s., 75s., 80s., 85s., 90s., 95s., 100s., 105s., 110s., 115s., 120s., 125s., 130s., 135s., 140s., 145s., 150s., 155s., 160s., 165s., 170s., 175s., 180s., 185s., 190s., 195s., 200s., 205s., 210s., 215s., 220s., 225s., 230s., 235s., 240s., 245s., 250s., 255s., 260s., 265s., 270s., 275s., 280s., 285s., 290s., 295s., 300s., 305s., 310s., 315s., 320s., 325s., 330s., 335s., 340s., 345s., 350s., 355s., 360s., 365s., 370s., 375s., 380s., 385s., 390s., 395s., 400s., 405s., 410s., 415s., 420s., 425s., 430s., 435s., 440s., 445s., 450s., 455s., 460s., 465s., 470s., 475s., 480s., 485s., 490s., 495s., 500s., 505s., 510s., 515s., 520s., 525s., 530s., 535s., 540s., 545s., 550s., 555s., 560s., 565s., 570s., 575s., 580s., 585s., 590s., 595s., 600s., 605s., 610s., 615s., 620s., 625s., 630s., 635s., 640s., 645s., 650s., 655s., 660s., 665s., 670s., 675s., 680s., 685s., 690s., 695s., 700s., 705s., 710s., 715s., 720s., 725s., 730s., 735s., 740s., 745s., 750s., 755s., 760s., 765s., 770s., 775s., 780s., 785s., 790s., 795s., 800s., 805s., 810s., 815s., 820s., 825s., 830s., 835s., 840s., 845s., 850s., 855s., 860s., 865s., 870s., 875s., 880s., 885s., 890s., 895s., 900s., 905s., 910s., 915s., 920s., 925s., 930s., 935s., 940s., 945s., 950s., 955s., 960s., 965s., 970s., 975s., 980s., 985s., 990s., 995s., 1000s., 1005s., 1010s., 1015s., 1020s., 1025s., 1030s., 1035s., 1040s., 1045s., 1050s., 1055s., 1060s., 1065s., 1070s., 1075s., 1080s., 1085s., 1090s., 1095s., 1100s., 1105s., 1110s., 1115s., 1120s., 1125s., 1130s., 1135s., 1140s., 1145s., 1150s., 1155s., 1160s., 1165s., 1170s., 1175s., 1180s., 1185s., 1190s., 1195s., 1200s., 1205s., 1210s., 1215s., 1220s., 1225s., 1230s., 1235s., 1240s., 1245s., 1250s., 1255s., 1260s., 1265s., 1270s., 1275s., 1280s., 1285s., 1290s., 1295s., 1300s., 1305s., 1310s., 1315s., 1320s., 1325s., 1330s., 1335s., 1340s., 1345s., 1350s., 1355s., 1360s., 1365s., 1370s., 1375s., 1380s., 1385s., 1390s., 1395s., 1400s., 1405s., 1410s., 1415s., 1420s., 1425s., 1430s., 1435s., 1440s., 1445s., 1450s., 1455s., 1460s., 1465s., 1470s., 1475s., 1480s., 1485s., 1490s., 1495s., 1500s., 1505s., 1510s., 1515s., 1520s., 1525s., 1530s., 1535s., 1540s., 1545s., 1550s., 1555s., 1560s., 1565s., 1570s., 1575s., 1580s., 1585s., 1590s., 1595s., 1600s., 1605s., 1610s., 1615s., 1620s., 1625s., 1630s., 1635s., 1640s., 1645s., 1650s., 1655s., 1660s., 1665s., 1670s., 1675s., 1680s., 1685s., 1690s., 1695s., 1700s., 1705s., 1710s., 1715s., 1720s., 1725s., 1730s., 1735s., 1740s., 1745s., 1750s., 1755s., 1760s., 1765s., 1770s., 1775s., 1780s., 1785s., 1790s., 1795s., 1800s., 1805s., 1810s., 1815s., 1820s., 1825s., 1830s., 1835s., 1840s., 1845s., 1850s., 1855s., 1860s., 1865s., 1870s., 1875s., 1880s., 1885s., 1890s., 1895s., 1900s., 1905s., 1910s., 1915s., 1920s., 1925s., 1930s., 1935s., 1940s., 1945s., 1950s., 1955s., 1960s., 1965s., 1970s., 1975s., 1980s., 1985s., 1990s., 1995s., 2000s., 2005s., 2010s., 2015s., 2020s., 2025s., 2030s., 2035s., 2040s., 2045s., 2050s., 2055s., 2060s., 2065s., 2070s., 2075s., 2080s., 2085s., 2090s., 2095s., 2100s., 2105s., 2110s., 2115s., 2120s., 2125s., 2130s., 2135s., 2140s., 2145s., 2150s., 2155s., 2160s., 2165s., 2170s., 2175s., 2180s., 2185s., 2190s., 2195s., 2200s., 2205s., 2210s., 2215s., 2220s., 2225s., 2230s., 2235s., 2240s., 2245s., 2250s., 2255s., 2260s., 2265s., 2270s., 2275s., 2280s., 2285s., 2290s., 2295s., 2300s., 2305s., 2310s., 2315s., 2320s., 2325s., 2330s., 2335s., 2340s., 2345s., 2350s., 2355s., 2360s., 2365s., 2370s., 2375s., 2380s., 2385s., 2390s., 2395s., 2400s., 2405s., 2410s., 2415s., 2420s., 2425s., 2430s., 2435s., 2440s., 2445s., 2450s., 2455s., 2460s., 2465s., 2470s., 2475s., 2480s., 2485s., 2490s., 2495s., 2500s., 2505s., 2510s., 2515s., 2520s., 2525s., 2530s., 2535s., 2540s., 2545s., 2550s., 2555s., 2560s., 2565s., 2570s., 2575s., 2580s., 2585s., 2590s., 2595s., 2600s., 2605s., 2610s., 2615s., 2620s., 2625s., 2630s., 2635s., 2640s., 2645s., 2650s., 2655s., 2660s., 2665s., 2670s., 2675s., 2680s., 2685s., 2690s., 2695s., 2700s., 2705s., 2710s., 2715s., 2720s., 2725s., 2730s., 27

